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Spain's Labor Leaders Warn Of Gains by Syndicalists; New Strikes Menace Regime

Labor Leaders Prepare to Flee Country as Crisis Looms

Extremist Leader 'Opposes Violence'

Human Brotherhood Gained by Observing Rights, Pestaña Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Conscious of dangers looming, Spanish leaders are once more preparing for the day when they may have to seek refuge across the frontier.

Indalecio Prieto, Socialist, states that "the nightmare which is afflicting him is so great that he cannot dissemble his fears." He sees chaos coming in the Republic in consequence of the workers being drawn into the ranks of the Anarchists whose methods he describes as terroristic.

Señor Prieto, one of the cleverest among Socialist leaders, has several times been involved in rebellion, but has escaped to France. He warns his followers that the day may not be far off when he will once more have to fly for his life—this time from the workers themselves.

Crisis May Come Swiftly

The crisis, when it comes, will develop so quickly, Señor Prieto adds, that he may not have time to reach the frontier. For the first time in the history of the Republic a leader of Labor has sounded a warning that matters have gone too far. He points out that the "Rights" are rubbing their hands as they contemplate the beginning of the break-up of the régime.

Strikes, unemployment, hunger and the traditional selfishness of the employer have done their work even in Madrid where the "Casa del Pueblo," the Socialist Labor center, was supreme only a few months back. Thousands of its members have gone over to the C. N. T., the anarchist trades union—whose weekly subscription is only seven cents as compared with the 20 cents of the "Casa del Pueblo."

Angel Pestaña, the founder of the Spanish Syndicalist Party which is allied with the Federation of International Anarchists, in a talk with the Monitor correspondent, described the change that had come over the workers' movement recently. It was due, he said, to the determination to modify fundamentally the entire political construction inherited from the nineteenth century and the Manchester school of economics.

The truth is, says Señor Pestaña, that the working classes have for many years been knocking at the doors of democracy. They have lent it support and warmth. But now that they have gathered sufficient strength to grapple with capitalism, they have decided to break away from democracy and destroy capitalism. Both, according to Señor Pestaña, have served their purpose but outlived their utility.

Violence Decried

Angel Pestaña is not an upholder of revolution by means of murder, arson and destruction. His own experience has taught him the stupidity and the cruelty of violence. In his book "What I Learnt from Life," he denounces terrorist methods as "barbarism raised to the condition of a doctrine of social redemption." A true Anarchist is, to his mind, never an upholder of terrorism.

Human brotherhood, he writes, will never be achieved by violating laws, nor by the imposition of governments, nor by religious mysticism nor philosophical thought; it can only be achieved by the effort of man seeking to provide for himself and for others his and their daily bread and the joy which brightens existence. He seeks to organize Spain according to the advice once given him by Kropotkin, by means of municipalities, co-operative societies and trades-unions.

Syndicalists Block Strike Settlement

Madrid, July 9
By the Associated Press

SYNDICALISTS, flatly opposing settlement of the construction workers strike, sent flying squadrons yesterday to warn off workers appearing at their jobs on half-finished buildings.

Despite acceptance of the Government's conciliation terms by both the socialists and employers the walkout of 100,000 workers continued without a solution.

Heavy forces of assault guards were on duty at the construction jobs.

New labor difficulties arose in other Spanish cities in addition to the strike here.

Farm workers in Avila province went on strike.

A transportation strike in Granada continued unabated.

Unions Face Brink Of Sundering Ties; Compromise Dims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Suspension of John L. Lewis and the United Miners of America together with other important trade unions which lately, it is charged, have usurped leadership in organizing the steel, automobile and rubber industries, is now squarely set for decision before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its current session here.

Demand is made by unions encroached upon by the Lewis drive that his group disband and failing that, be suspended.

The United Mine Workers' chief ignored the request of the A. F. of L. executive council to come before it. Mr. Lewis announced his union would boycott the council meeting.

The conflict between craft and industrial unionism—between unions organizing the highly skilled into numerous unions of their separate crafts or, on the other hand, a few huge unions embracing all the workers in a single industry, regardless of their skill—now speeds to inevitable climax.

On Brink of Split

Compromise might have been possible, for fundamentally the dispute need not have threatened to divide the labor movement, but supplementary issues fomented rivalry into fierceness. Organized labor

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

A.F. of L. Finds Working Hours Up Since NRA

Retail and Wholesale Men Mostly Blamed for Depriving 800,000 of Jobs

But Production Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—The report that more than 800,000 wage-earners have been deprived of jobs by breakdown of the minimum labor standards of the NRA codes, as ascertained by the American Federation of Labor, is followed here by varying interpretations.

The immense volume of the lengthening of hours cited yesterday to President Roosevelt by William Green, head of the A. F. of L., contradicts the conclusions of previous inquiries.

Limiting its inquiry to hours alone, because of the hugeness of the task of surveying the industry of the nation, the A. F. of L. declares that the average increase amounts to 8.7 hours per week, and that it found 4,073,301 workers had had their hours augmented in different degree.

Rule Seems General

Some of these employees were paid more for working longer, especially those paid by the hour or engaged on piece work. Some paid by the week were also given an increase. But the A. F. of L. avers from its figures that in a great many instances the worker had to take the extension of his hours without compensating addition to his pay envelope.

The field of business showing the greatest inclination to increase hours has been the retail trade. Both retail and wholesale business stand in the front rank of those multiplying hours, it is stated. Closely following come the service groups, such as cleaning and dyeing, laundries, etc. In the manufacturing classification, the textile group stands first.

Green Calls It a Setback

From the standpoint of sharing the work, organized labor counts the total of extra hours, which it calculates on a yearly basis as amounting to 1,762,373,650 man-hours, as a setback to re-employment and a large loss to the purchasing power of the workers.

On the other hand, if the NRA codes had all been maintained and 839,123 more workers had been kept on the pay roll, costs would have been increased, industry would have attempted to pass them on to the public, and prices might have temporarily risen, it is conceded in labor circles. Critics of the NRA stress the price raising possibility more strongly.

Insofar as industrial recovery has been stimulated by lowered costs, the

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Jobless Wives Take Up Soviet Social Service

Non-Workers Being Restored to Honored Position by New Drive

Sign of 'Aristocracy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — A movement is sweeping through Soviet Russia, dramatized with the customary Russian talent, to restore to a position of public honor and esteem the wives of well-paid husbands, who do not need to work for a living. A nationwide campaign has been organized to draw all such women into "social work," unpaid volunteer service in community enterprises.

The number of such women, who can afford not to work for pay is revealed by the prediction of Sergo Ordjonikidze, Commissar of Heavy Industry, that "hundreds of thousands of non-working wives will soon be drawn into this movement." These women are the wives of industrial directors, prominent engineers and technicians, executives of every kind, the new Soviet "aristocracy."

The movement indicates the composition of the higher ranks of Soviet society 19 years after the revolution. Of the 3000 wives who came to Moscow to attend the conference initiating the campaign, less than 1 per cent were wives of manual workers. More than half were wives of engineers and technicians; about 30 per cent wives of directors, the highest position in Soviet state industry.

"Socialist Inequality"

The position of these women is the result of Joseph Stalin's increasing insistence upon "inequality under socialism," his vigorous condemnation of the "petty bourgeois" notion that socialism means equality for everybody. Russia's swelling state machine, which includes all industry, agriculture and trade, naturally requires an army of executives, and these men and women have become increasingly well-paid. Russian Communists do not call them bureaucrats, because that word to them has an unpleasant connotation, but that is what they would be called elsewhere.

Until the last year or two, the Communists looked with disfavor upon women without jobs; under the rationing system, abolished last year, the "housewife" drew a smaller ration than anybody else. The woman with a regular job was the Soviet ideal. Working women still are highly respected, and women are given approximately equal opportunity with men to obtain educational training and jobs. But the "housewife and mother" has risen rapidly in Communist esteem.

The vast majority of wives of workingmen and peasants must still work for pay; the average wage of 200 rubles monthly is insufficient to support a family. Only the leading "Stakhanovists"—skilled workers—can afford to keep wives in idleness. But executives can do so, and the ruling party now encourages them to do so.

Social Work Urged

The Kremlin, on the principle that every citizen should do some work useful to society as a whole, desires

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Reich-Austria Accord Seen in Talks

Agreement Held Aimed at Preventing Italo-Russian Treaty

Gesture to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 9 — A possible treaty between Austria and Germany which, for the time being, might halt the sharp strife over German efforts to gain political control in Austria, is envisaged as the result of diplomatic conversations today disclosed in process here between Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, and Franz Von Papen, German Minister at Vienna.

Authoritative sources have informed the Monitor that conversations between the two countries are "proceeding satisfactorily" and that they justify the hope that "normal relations" between the two nations may soon be established.

Guarantee for Independence

The admission takes on significance in view of reports of possible recognition by Berlin of "independence" of Austria. Any move in this direction, it is declared, would be aimed to halt temporarily the sharp diplomatic conflict between Italy and Germany—each seeking to establish its hegemony over the remnant of the old Austrian empire.

Yet any reports that Berlin is ready to offer Dr. Schuschnigg a treaty, unconditionally recognizing Austrian independence and to promise not to support Austrian National Socialists, must be somewhat discounted.

In face of the powerful pro-German feeling here, as well as Herr Hitler's own predilection for his native country, it is not believed that any treaty could be signed which totally excluded the possibility of ultimate anschluss,

Furthermore, despite the movement just inaugurated by Berlin and Rome to present the appearance of a common diplomatic front, Rome's fundamental objection to Anschluss is still believed to remain. Since the Austrian government works in close co-operation with the Duce, general opinion here is that thoroughgoing agreement between Austria and Germany is still a long way off.

The extent to which Germany might go, however, to placate Italy is affected by Berlin's apprehension over the increasing friendliness between Moscow and Rome. Germany is certainly desirous of preventing Russia from increasing its influence in Central European affairs.

Moreover, a treaty clarifying Germany's position in Austria, could be made to serve Anglo-German relations. Germany is still embarrassed by the as-yet-unanswered British questionnaire. One of the most prickly queries concerns Germany's "intentions" in Austria. An Austro-German accord could be cited as proof of the Hitler regime's peaceful intent.

Meanwhile the points under discussion between Austria and Germany—so far as they can be learned here—disclose little that can be taken to indicate a fundamental reversal of German policy toward Austria. It is apparent, however, that the German Government's concessions would be of a character to delay, rather than to renounce, ultimate extension of German influence in Austrian affairs.

Terms of Agreement

The character of the arrangements is not yet definitive. But the phrase "normal relations" is comprehensive to cover the widest possible range of politics, trade, press relations, and even sports.

It is understood that the agreement would contemplate among other things:

Removal of the 1000 mark exit-visa fee by which Germany has practically halted the travel of Germans to Austria as tourists, seriously affecting the Austrian areas which depend chiefly on this source of revenue.

Permission for the swastika, now banned in Austria, to be flown as Germany's national flag.

Release of Austrian National Socialists who have been imprisoned by the Austrian government in its campaign against German-supported political groups.

Possible permission to a renamed National Socialist party to function in Austria in return for the German promise to refrain from support of the Austrian National Socialists.

Dissolution of the Austrian legion in Germany.

Permission, hitherto denied in the closely supervised Austrian press for revival of the expression of pro-German opinion.

Encouragement of trade between the two countries.

Possible co-ordination further of the foreign policies of Austria and Germany to follow a similar line.

Austrian Guarantee by Reich Doubted at Geneva: Page 5.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg
Austrian Chancellor

By Staff Artists

Franz von Papen
German Minister to Austria

Danzig–League Rift Eased By Polish Action

Warsaw Opposes Changes in Present Control of the Free City

Greiser Bars Paper

National Socialist President of Danzig Senate Hits Back at Opposition

DANZIG, July 9 (AP) — The publication of the Danziger Internationale Zeitung, Opposition organ, was suspended today for five months by Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, President of the Senate of the Free City.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, July 9—Despite sensational reports today of German warships outside the harbor of Danzig, there is reason to believe that the storm which arose as a result of the denunciation of the League's High Commissioner at Geneva by Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, is rapidly subsiding.

The Polish Government itself is taking a strong line in opposition to Dr. Greiser's demand that the Danzig Constitution be drastically changed and the commissioner be eliminated.

Poland Has Another Idea

If there are to be any alterations, says an inspired statement issued here yesterday, "the Polish Government would be obliged to demand revisions in order to enable Polish trade to pass through Danzig with profit and security, without political complications." This is taken to mean that Poland would revive the claim made at Versailles for the incorporation of Danzig within the Polish frontier.

Dr. Greiser Amends

Simultaneously the report comes from Danzig that Dr. Greiser himself says that he intends to work for a change within the framework of the existing constitution. If so, the opposition parties will still be able to make their voices heard unless they are illegally suppressed. There are already signs that they do not intend to let Dr. Greiser have things all his own way.

News also comes from Berlin that the German Government at present will only lend its moral support to the Danzig campaign against the League.

Thus, for the time being, it is generally expected here that there will be no attempt to interfere with the present regime at Danzig—not because Germany acquiesces in the permanent exclusion of the Free City from the Reich, but because the moment is not considered opportune for pressing the matter.

The incident, however, has done much to reawaken the Polish Government and the people to the dangerous possibilities of too wide an estrangement between Poland and France and Britain.

Far-Reaching Gesture

Indeed it is felt that the juxtaposition of Dr. Greiser's thumb to his nose in that moment of irritation at Geneva may lead to reorientation of Polish foreign policy and might even pave the way for better relations with Soviet Russia.

[In connection with Dr. Greiser's speech before the League Assembly last Monday, it is recalled that he gave the usual National Socialist salute at the end of his speech, which contained a demand for Danzig's return to Germany. Journalists in the press gallery are reported to have laughed. Dr. Greiser then made the equivocal gesture toward the gallery which has stirred so much adverse comment in League circles.]

Casimir Pappee, Polish Commissioner at Danzig, who has been here on a brief visit, has now returned to his post with instructions energetically to resist attempts to encroach on the rights of political or racial minorities in the Free City.

Increased Relief for 200,000 Ready to Start in Britain; 'Means Test' Made Fairer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—The Government today announced its long-awaited unemployment assistance regulations which provide increased allowances to 200,000 of Britain's able-bodied workers who have been long unemployed, with reductions for 60,000 others, thereby placing this highly contentious system of state relief upon a more equitable basis.

The much disputed "means test" under which employed relatives are required to contribute to the support of the jobless worker is to remain. But local authorities are given increased powers to modify it where any undue hardship is involved. In cases, too, where relief is reduced, the new arrangement is to be introduced only by stages extending over 18 months.

The new system becomes operative Nov. 16 and 200,000 able-bodied unemployed now under relief from local authorities will be brought into it April 1, 1937.

"Hard Core"

Britain's whole complicated movement for relieving jobless workers has now reached a new milestone with the completion of the first year's working of the "Unemployment Assistance Board."

This board is a nonpolitical body of experts set up by the Government in 1934. Its function is the highly difficult one of dealing with the problem presented by those able-bodied workers who have become more or less permanently jobless. Its report for the past 12 months, now issued here, shows that while its difficulties are still enormous it has succeeded in reducing to order what has become popularly known as the "hard core" of the question.

In the past year the board has distributed £42,607,000 to 712,500 applicants with 2,000,000 dependents, thus enabling the state unemployment insurance system, which is a separate organization, to devote itself exclusively to the much less complicated task of providing for those whose prospects of re-entering industry are better, in that being only temporarily out of work they are still entitled to specific help from funds to which they have themselves contributed.

200,000 More

The Unemployment Assistance Board has still to take over the relief of some 200,000 additional able-bodied unemployed belonging to such trades as those of agriculture and domestic service to which the state insurance system has not yet been fully extended.

It has meanwhile got into smooth working order some 300 relief centers with a trained staff of over 6000 persons, also 130 appeal tribunals. These are all so located geographically as to cover the distribution of the necessary state help throughout the entire country.

The whole problem of relief has thus been regularized into three categories, namely (1) state insurance for those temporarily unemployed, (2) state help of an eleemosynary character to able-bodied jobless who have been long unemployed, and (3) eleemosynary help distributed by municipal and other local bodies to those who for reasons of age or other infirmity are no longer included amongst the employables.

Rules Only Temporary

The Unemployment Assistance Board's report focuses attention upon the desirability for early revision of the temporary rules at present in force for the apportionment of relief to able-bodied workers other than those provided for by the state insurance system.

Such revision has long been under the consideration of the Government. An attempt indeed was made so long ago as January 1935 to solve it. But this roused so much political opposition that the new rules then issued had to be dropped after being only a few days in operation. The main point in the dispute was, and continues to be, as to what extent the incomes of an applicant's relations ought to be taken into account in determining the amount of the state assistance to which a permanently unemployed worker should be entitled. The Board quotes numerous instances where abuses have arisen in consequence of the absence of more stringent regulations than are now in force on this point. It is one on which highly contentious legislation is expected to be undertaken in Parliament at an early date.

Sweeping Gains In Dry Strength Alarm Brewers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Alarm at recent increases in dry sentiment in various sections of the United States was voiced today by the United States Brewers' Association in published results of a survey showing that temperance forces had made headway in obtaining the enactment of prohibition laws last year.

C. D. Williams, secretary of the association, reported that as a result of local option elections, drys gained an increase of 149 per cent in the number of towns and 94 per cent in the number of counties over their status in 1934.

"Comparative identical figures for 32 states show that out of 1838 counties, 583 voted dry in the repeal poll," he said. "In 1934, wet sentiment had gained considerably and only 94 counties and 24¢ towns were in the dry column.

"In the survey just completed, a total of 183 counties and 614 towns have been dried up by local option elections."

Thirty-one of the states have legal provisions for local option, Mr. Williams continued, stressing that liquor and brewing interests would have to watch temperance sentiment carefully as a vital factor influencing the extent of their market.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, July 9

Islands—Loom Large in Diplomacy

Islands are becoming in some measure bodies of land completely surrounded by diplomatic and military implications.

America is apparently making preparations to perpetuate Howland, Jarvis and Baker Islands in the far Pacific as posts of observation for the navy and the air force. This became apparent as Ray A. Kleindienst of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions, and R. B. Black, field representative of the Department of the Interior prepared to journey to these equatorial islands aboard the coast guard cutter Itasca with material for erecting concrete buildings.

Italy is also surrounding the subject of islands with considerable consequences. It appears that Benito Mussolini is rapidly fortifying the island of Doumeirah, which is at the southern extreme of the Red Sea. This island, conceded to Italy by France a year ago, practically cancels out the effectiveness of Britain's near-by fortified island of Perim, by which Britain guarded the lower reaches of its "life-line" to the East.

Europe—Quick Moves on Many Fronts

The European canvass of events becalmed into near immobility in the summer heat, begins to stir but perhaps not so much as many reports would indicate.

Berlin and Vienna

Germany and Austria converse. Accounts of amazing German concessions, involving a guarantee of Austrian independence, fly freely. Latest and more sober appraisal of the situation, however, suggests that Adolf Hitler has not so reversed his policy as to reject for all time his key project of economic and political union of Germany and Austria. Yet much basis exists for the assumption that Hitler and Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria are approaching an accord that will spell amelioration of German-Austrian relations and relief of Central European tension.

Mopping Up

Britain still further liquidates its Ethiopian policy by ordering the reduction of the British fleet maintained in the Mediterranean Sea But continued in operation apparently is the British-motivated Mediterranean mutual assistance pact, aimed at Italy in its inception. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has eased the provocativeness of this pact, however. British policy is now inclined toward the placating of Italy in order to bring it to Brussels for the Locarno Conference tentatively set for July 21. Italy's policy is to free itself as completely as possible from all punitive measures imposed upon it as a result of its Ethiopian adventure. Both nations jockey for their own ends.

The Straits

The Montreux Conference dealing with Turkey's request for the right to refortify the Dardanelles Straits finds Russia miffed at Britain and Turkey. Britain appears to bid astutely for control of the Straits through clever moves to control Turkey. Britain advocates giving Turkey the right to close Straits without consulting League. Russia argues such power would enable Turkey to bottle up the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, where the Russian naval strength is likely to be concentrated. These tangles are expected to yield to patient negotiations.

Free City

Danzig continues an uncertain spot, but stories of German troops on the march across the border and German warships at anchor at the docks exactly reverse the temper of the news from Danzig. Before

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

World's Largest Airport Planned Outside Frankfort

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany, July 9 (AP)—A big flat field which Germany intends to groom into the world's largest airdrome was inaugurated formally yesterday by the National Socialist district leader, Jacob Strenger.

Surrounded by woods and a fence, it lies 40 minutes by motor car from the center of Frankfort.

Among "those present" was Germany's pride of the air the zeppelin Hindenburg. The Graf Zeppelin, retarded by adverse winds on her return from South America, had to go to Friedrichshafen direct to prepare for its start for Rio.

The field has been used by the zeppelins since last May. Now it becomes, also, an airplane port with the start of service by the Luft-Hansa (German National) Airlines.

Chosen guests were treated to a trip over the city in the Hindenburg.

Much construction work remains to be done before the field can claim the title of "world's biggest." A long zeppelin hangar and a half dozen barrack-like buildings beside it are the only signs at present that it is an airport.

The land itself looks as if it might have supplied Frankfort with potatoes not so long ago. However, new roads are being cut and paved to the port. A still-closed Hitler Highway skirts one end of it. The port waiting room at present is in the center of the city where pedestrians can see the autobuses as they carry passengers to and from the field.

Commanding the field is Major Baron von Buttlar who flew zeppelins during the World War.

Britain's Mediterranean Fleet Cut as Gesture to Mussolini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—The official announcement, which is made here today, that the British Mediterranean fleet is "being reduced at once to a more normal level," is regarded in informed circles as intended to pave the way for Italian participation in the meeting of the Locarno powers at Brussels, which is now expected to begin in about a fortnight's time.

According to the official explanation, a return to "pre-emergency conditions" now that the international tension is relieved is necessary from the viewpoint of efficient working of the fleet and personnel.

Helps Efficiency

It is a fact (though the Admiralty naturally did not advertise it) that many of the additional units sent to the Mediterranean last year were even then due for their periodical overhaul. The personnel, too, were expecting shore-leave.

To keep them practically on a war footing for nine months on end exposed them to considerable strain which the Admiralty for a long time has been anxious to bring to an end as soon as possible.

It is not generally realized even in England that although there was the absolute certainty that Britain would not attack Italy, the British fleet had to be permanently on guard against a sudden, unprovoked attack on the part of Italy.

It now remains to be seen whether the British gesture will bring Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, to Brussels. In this connection it is noted that Britain intends to retain a larger fleet in the Mediterranean than before the crisis. Negotiations are far advanced with Egypt for use of Alexandria as base. The fortification of Cyprus both as an air and naval base is expected to begin soon.

Moreover, temporary agreements, which have been concluded between Britain and other Mediterranean powers under Article XVI of the League Covenant, by which they agreed mutually to assist one another in the event of unprovoked attack by Italy, are stated by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to be still in force.

Duce May Still Demur

Under these circumstances it is expected that Premier Benito Mussolini will still demur to sending Count Ciano to the Locarno discussions. On the other hand, the British move is held to open up interesting diplomatic possibilities. It is at the same time an invitation to Italy to resume collaboration in organizing the peace of Europe—including settlement of the Dardanelles issue now being deliberated at Montreux—and an implied warning to Germany that if she does not join the Locarno discussions the Stresa Front may be re-established against her.

South Sea Islands Colonized for U. S. By Hawaiian Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, T. H.—Baker, Jarvis and Howland islands in the South Pacific have been colonized by American citizens, it was reported here recently following the return to Hawaii of the Coast Guard cutter Itasco which transported 12 Hawaiian youths, graduates of Kamehamena School in Honolulu, to the islands as their first residents.

About a year ago an expedition went to the islands to gather aerological data for the Government, to be available for any air service which might be established between Honolulu and New Zealand. At that time some question arose as to the ownership of the islands, but later it was reported that Great Britain would not contest America's claims.

Now the American colonists have settled on the islands and the American flag flies over each.

W. T. Miller, superintendent of airways for the Bureau of Air Navigation, led several expeditions to the islands last year. He announced recently that within a month he will establish radio depots from which daily weather reports will be broadcast to naval stations at Pago Pago and Pearl Harbor.

Coast Guard officials reported on their return to Hawaii that everything on the islands is in good order and the youthful colonists are in the best of spirits.

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Drunken Motorists Declared Murderers By New York Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Charging reckless and drunken drivers with being "murderers at heart," Supreme Court Justice William H. Black of the Bronx Supreme Court, today assessed judgments totaling $25,000 against a motorist whose automobile was involved in an accident in which one man was killed and several seriously hurt.

A whisky bottle was said to have been found in the automobile and court testimony was to the effect that the driver had been drinking.

"In these days of callous and reckless disregard for human life," Judge Black said, "the court is moved to remark that, at least as far as his victims are concerned, the man who drives a car while he is under the influence of liquor or who disregards the most obvious traffic signals and who 'hogs' a highway at early morning when there is no traffic in sight; who drives on the wrong side of the road; who fails to give the right of way to the car coming from his right, or who gambles on his mistaken ability to get by with any sort of foolish driving is every whit as much a murderer at heart as a man who kills with a knife or firearm."

Farmers' March on Capital Looms as Roosevelt Speeds Relief to Drought Region

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—President Roosevelt insists that the drought which has seared crops in nine states and jeopardized the livlihoods of approximately 3,000,000 persons, is too serious a matter to be mixed in politics but behind the swift mobilization of government relief in the drought areas is a political factor of the first magnitude which has strongly influenced every move made here.

That factor is the heterogenous group of extremist parties, movements and organizations which thrive on economic adversity and which, if sufficiently fed by public discontent, might wield the balance of power in the coming elections and seal the doom of the New Deal.

Lemke Is Hub

William Lemke is the hub of the milling group. So far, the unification behind him of Townsendites, Share-the-Wealthers, Coughlinites and others is only potential. These individualistic groups, each with a special purpose of its own, have done much talking about unification. All are maneuvering about each other seeking to probe the possibilities of particular gain from a coalition. The coalition has not yet coalesced. And yet it probably needs only an economic crisis to give it strength and bring the hesitant elements together.

This is the stark fact which stared the Roosevelt Administration in the face when drought began to sear the grain belt and threaten the livelihood of a million families. And this is the fact which has influenced the form of relief activity evolved and directed from Washington during the past two weeks.

Obviously, no responsible official in the Administration will mention this openly, but none would deny it privately. It is one of the things which isn't mentioned, but which is everywhere sensed and recognized here.

Factor in Mobilization

Had it not been for this factor there would have been no such extensive mobilization of immediate relief. Responsible advisers around the White House sense the danger of encouraging a habit of dependence on the Federal Government on the part of a large share of the farmers of the country. Drought always has been recognized as one of the hazards of agriculture. The Government scarcely can afford to undertake to make good always to every farmer the loss of a crop from weather conditions. To be logical, the Government eventually would be acting as an underwriter for the success of every crop planted in the United States.

The proper field for federal action, these advisers feel, is federal initiative in changing the agricultural economy of the areas most frequently threatened by drought. This is the long-range relief problem. The President has accepted it, and it constitutes part two of the present activities in the drought areas.

Farmers' March Feared

But the long-range remedy could not answer the political problem. There was a very definite fear in Administration quarters here that failure to provide immediate financial relief would result in a great farmers' march on Washington. It almost happened in 1934. They believed it would happen this year if drastic steps were not taken.

And they believed that if discontent and economic distress reached the point where the farmers were ready to march, they also would be ready to vote for anything which held out the lure of more glittering rewards than even the New Deal has dared to promise.

To stave off this threat, the Administration did the fastest job it ever has done of mobilizing immediate relief. Millions of dollars are pouring into the drought areas and men are being put on relief projects by the thousands daily. There is to be no economic distress in the grain belt if it can be prevented. It is more than relief. It becomes reparation for loss almost to the extent of insurance.

Political Activity

This prompt mobilization to meet a political threat is also to be seen here today on other fronts. Having already secured the promise of Herbert Lehman to run for re-election for Governor of New York State, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is hinting that New Deal blandishments also have won over Fiorello H. LaGuardia, mayor of New York City, to the Roosevelt cause.

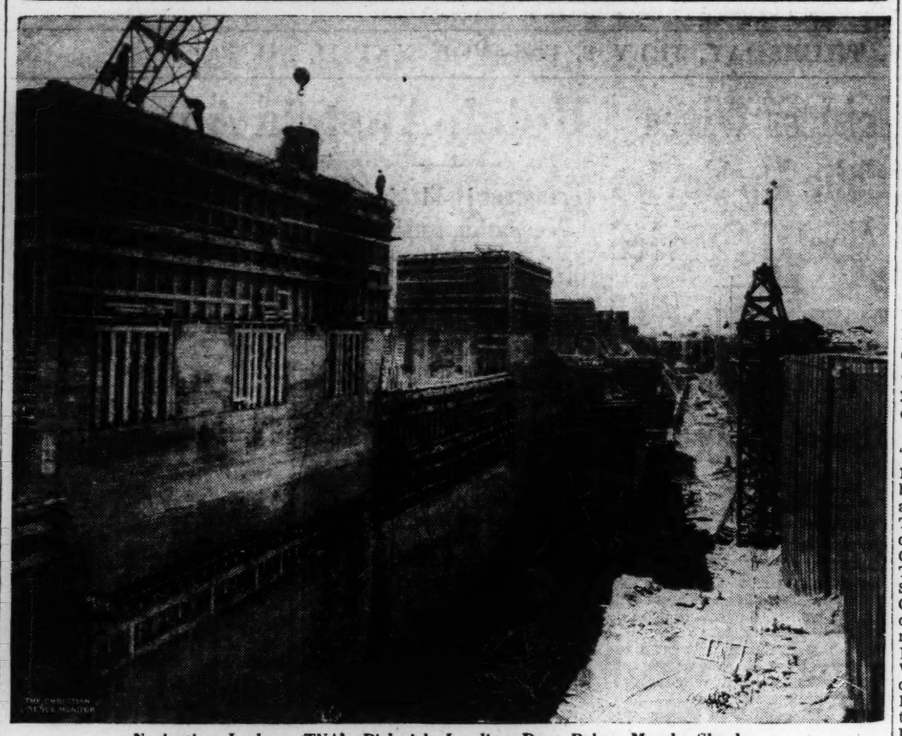
In other words, the New Dealers have gone to extremes to make sure that New York State will be in the Roosevelt column in November. Governor Lehman wanted to retire from public life, but New York was in danger and he was drafted. In 1932, the New Deal did everything it could to defeat Mr. LaGuardia for Mayor of New York City. It even organized a new third "recovery" party at the risk of alienating both Tammany and the reform element in the city. But now Mr. LaGuardia is being coaxed back onto the Roosevelt bandwagon.

Victory Prediction

Mr. Farley explained that he is staying in his Postmaster General's chair until Aug. 1 in order to complete the annual report of his department. After that he goes to New York to assume the role of Democratic Party chairman. And in that role he intends to lead the Democrats to another sweeping victory at the polls, he confined to his audience of about 100 reporters. He scoffed at Republican claims and was quite certain that the GOP would not see the inside of the Solid South this year.

Other points by Mr. Farley: The Democratic Party has money in the bank. He expects to run the campaign on $2,000,000. Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, candidate for House speakership next year, is to head the Democratic speakers bureau. Plans for a special campaign in Kansas with first-rank New Dealers on the platform in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's home territory will depend on Kansas Democratic leaders.

Great Ships Will Top This Barrier



Navigation Lock at TVA's Pickwick Landing Dam Below Muscle Shoals

Peak of Summer Activities Rushes Work on TVA Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9—With the reaching of the summer peak of work on the TVA's $175,000,000 building program, 9000 men are busy on its various activities.

One of the new major TVA projects is the Pickwick Landing Dam, 53 miles below Muscle Shoals, Ala., which will be a mile and a half in length and have the highest single lift navigation lock ever built on an inland river in the United States.

The dam, costing $26,700,000, is being constructed for flood control and navigation purposes.

The lock in it will be 600 feet long, 110 feet wide and with a lift of 61 feet.

The dam is stretching across an alluvial flood plain of the Tennessee River to an abutment on the north bank of the river.

In Three Sections

Unlike the Norris, Wilson and Wheeler Dams, which are great concrete barriers placed across the river beds, Pickwick Landing Dam will consist of two large earth fills, one on the south bank of the river and one on the north, with a concrete section across the present bed of the river.

The concrete section will contain the navigation lock.

TVA has built at Pickwick Landing Dam America's first all-electric village to house the workers on the vast project. All the houses, both permanent and semi-permanent, are furnished with electric water heaters and cooking ranges, as well as electric heaters, as standard equipment.

The village is divided into two sections, one for white workers and the other for Negroes.

Natural Beauty Retained

In both sections, the same style of dwelling and type of construction has been used. The Negro village has been completely electrified with the same equipment used in the white village.

As in the case of the model town of Norris, near Knoxville, Pickwick Landing Dam village has been planned in such a way as to discourage through traffic on the residential streets. In fact, most of the streets are of the cul de sac, or "dead end" type.

They conform to the natural contour of the land in such a way as to make as many pleasant building sites available as possible without detracting from the beauty of the landscape.

The site is only eight miles from Shiloh Battlefield, Tennessee, and 207 miles from the mouth of the Tennessee River at Knoxville.

The dam will back water for 53 miles to Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals and will have a reservoir area of 41,600 acres. It will be completed in 1938.

The same year, the Guntersville Dam is due to be completed, while Chickamauga Dam is scheduled for completion in 1939. Wheeler Dam, 15½ miles above Wilson Dam, is being completed this year. Finishing touches are also being put on power equipment at the new Norris Dam, and a 200-mile transmission line has just been completed between Norris Dam and Muscle Shoals.

British Motorists To Tour in Canada And United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Because of currency and other restrictions on the Continent British automobile tourists are interested in motor tours of America, Graham Lyon of the Junior Car Club, of London, stated here in an interview.

He is making arrangements for a series of four motorcade trips which will bring 350 visitors in 150 cars to Canada this summer. The first group a party of 85 in 35 cars will sail from Southampton, July 22, on the Queen Mary. They will be entertained in New York, and then go to Washington to be received by President Roosevelt. They will come to Canada by way of Detroit, will visit Niagara Falls, Toronto, and Ottawa, and will be in Montreal, Aug. 6, sailing the next day. A reception and dance will be tendered them here. The three other parties will come direct to Canada.

Few motorists of Great Britain have come to Canada in the past, Mr. Lyon said, and he hoped that the good will rallies would be the beginning of a large interchange. He is now planning for return motorcades from Canada on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VIII next year.

Many prominent motorists in England are interested in the good will tours to the United States and Canada including Sir Malcolm Campbell, Lord Howe, and others, said Mr. Lyon.

Fewer Unemployed In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Unemployment in British Columbia has started to drop rapidly, according to figures issued by the provincial department of labor here. Between the end of April and the end of May the number of persons on relief decreased from 95,206 to 88,090, a reduction of approximately 7100 in thirty days. The May figures represent a drop of 40,000 from the pit of the depression, in March, 1933, when 128,000 persons were receiving relief.

Of the present relief list the government estimates that 50 per cent are permanently unemployable and in that sense are not part of the unemployment problem.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan authorities have started registration of all Saskatchewan transient unemployed at four cities of the province. The information gained will be used to settle whether the men will be given employment or returned to their homes.

Aid to transient unemployed will be administered directly by provincial government officials, rather than as it has been administered for the past five years by urban municipalities and subsequently paid for by the province.

Slight Flow of Emigration Disclosed in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — The local imperial trade correspondent, Hastings C. Reid, has issued a report on the immigration and emigration of individuals, during the year 1935. The statistics refer only to persons of British nationality, but are indicative of a slight flow of people from Australia not previously detected.

From England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, during 1935, 3747 persons over 18 years entered "Australia" as their destination when they embarked—1446 males and 2301 females.

A total of 4317 persons declared their destination as "U. K.," when leaving Australia—1716 males and 260 females.

The net exodus from Australia therefore has been 270 males and 300 females, making a total of 570. The principal trades represented in these repatriates are commerce, finance and insurance among the semiprofessional classes and agricultural workers next.

Social Democrats Gain Seats in Finnish Diet

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 9 (AP)—Social Democrats retained the largest representation in the Finnish Diet, results of the election July 1 and 2 showed today.

The Social Democrats gained five new seats while the Progressives were the greatest losers relinquishing four seats.

The seating of the new Diet follows: Social Democrats, 83; Agrarians, 53; Swedish Party, 21; National Coalition Party ("Right Bourgeois") 20; Patriotic Nationalists, 14; Progressives, 7; Small Farmers 1, and People's Party 1.

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New York	Brooklyn, JOSEPH L. POSNER, INC., 1211 Bedford Ave. Elmira, SOUTHERN TIER TIRE CO., 258 State St. Mount Vernon, LEROY M. STURGES, Inc., 15 Elm Ave. New York City, NORWALK TIRE & BATTERY SERVICE, 234 W. 55th St. Port Chester, CLARK'S SERVICE STATION, 10 N. Pearl St.
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Need of Bolstering Machinery For World Peace Is Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9—Analogy between the period of the Articles of Confederacy in American history, and the present situation in international affairs, was drawn by speakers at the current session of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, now in its first week. The speakers were Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, addressing the entire institute on "Taking Account of International Stock" last night, and Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, associate editor of the International Law Journal, addressing an open forum yesterday afternoon on "The Future of the League of Nations."

This morning the round-table on "Current Problems of Business and Finance," led by Robert M. Hanes, heard a discussion of "Capital Gains and Losses Under the Federal Income Taxes" by Lovell H. Parker, Chief of Staff for the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and Godfrey N. Nelson, Secretary of the New York Times Company. Gen. John Ross Delafield discussed "The Problem of Armaments" before the round-table on International Good Will and Dr. W. W. Cumberland of New York discussed "American Investments in Latin America" before the round-table on "Current Problems in Our Latin American Relations."

Sees Task Clarified

"The period through which the world community is passing," said Dr. Woolley, "might be compared to what is called the 'critical period' in American history under the Articles of Confederation, when the American union needed to be examined and strengthened. In the last 16 years the structure of peace has been subjected to similar strains. The need for this structure remains as valid as when it was first planned. The only alternative to an effective organization of the world community is the war system. The task confronting us is not changed, only clarified and more urgent."

"This is not the first time in the history of the world," stated Dr. Fenwick, "that great ideals have seemed to be on the point of defeat because men have hesitated to do the practical things upon which the success of the ideal depended."

Need for Changes

"The question before us in considering the future of the League of Nations is to determine how the important changes that are needed can be brought about peacefully while in the meantime protecting the existing order against violence. A stable peace, a peace based upon justice, calls for building up a fund of common international interests which shall be to each nation a strong motive for observing the law; it calls for a lowering of the economic barriers that have been raised so high of recent years; it calls for an open-door policy in the markets of the world, for greater equality of access to the raw materials of industry, for a fairer distribution of the opportunities of trade and commerce in the undeveloped parts of the world. The issue confronting us seems to me to be not whether the goal of a lasting peace, a peace of stability based upon justice, is ultimately attainable, for it must be attained if our civilization is to survive. The issue is rather whether we shall have the wisdom to move toward that goal now without waiting for another devastating war to teach us the necessity of doing so."

Income Tax Studied

A technical discussion of "Capital Gains and Losses Under the Federal Income Tax" occupied the round table on business and finance this morning. The assignment of this subject to a place in the program of this round-table group, which is sponsored by the New York Stock Exchange, has been unofficially explained as due to the importance which has been attached by exchange officials to the effect of the capital gain and loss tax on the movements of the stock market. It is felt that a considerable amount of selling is delayed on account of the tax on capital gains or accelerated on account of the partial exemption of capital losses.

Discussing this effect of the tax Mr. Parker, Congressional tax expert, said, "Our present tax system interferes to a considerable extent with normal business transactions. It encourages the taking of losses within one year, and discourages the taking of gain until relief can be secured by the reduction in the amount of gain taken into account in computing income based on the length of time for which the asset has been held."

Discussing possible improvements in the capital gain and loss provisions of the present loss, Mr. Parker pointed out that "the Revenue Act of 1936, just passed by Congress, contains such substantial changes in the method of taxing corporations as to affect vitally the question of how capital gains and losses should be treated. If this system is continued the question of capital gains will become comparatively unimportant in the long run as a revenue producer. The Government would probably be better off if it left capital gains and losses out of account in computing net income." Mr. Parker implied that if corporations are persuaded by the new law to pay out all their earnings in dividends, there would be no capital appreciation of importance to the stockholder, and therefore the bulk of the capital gains over which the present controversy rages would disappear.

As a means of making the present provisions more equitable, he suggested among other things that capital net losses, which at present can be taken only as an offset to capital gains in the same year (with certain exceptions) might be carried forward for a period of six years, so that a corporation which had large capital losses in one year and large corresponding gains within a few years, might obtain more equitable treatment.

Calgary Boosts Tax Rate After Court Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The attempt of the City of Calgary to decrease the 1936 tax rate to 50 mills (or 5 cents on the dollar) in order to relieve the heavily-burdened taxpayers and to make up this deficit resulting from the lower tax rate by reducing the interest rate on municipal bonds from 5 to 3 per cent, has been halted by reason of the recent court action taken by Mrs. Minnie Larsen, a Calgary bondholder. Mrs. Larsen applied to the courts for a mandamus order which would compel the city council to fix a tax rate sufficient to meet all civic expenditures, including the full interest payment on the Calgary bonds as set forth under the provisions of the civic charter.

The case was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta which granted a mandamus order to Mrs. Larsen. This writ will compel the city to declare a tax rate sufficient to meet all civic expenditures as well as the 5 per cent interest rate which the Calgary bonds carry.

It is proposed that the new rate for the current year be set at 55½ mills with a 15 per cent increase in light and water rates to meet the full obligations of the city.

It has been decided by the "city fathers" not to appeal this decision of the Alberta court to a higher tribunal.

101 in New York

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—New York City thermometers hung up a new record high for July 9 today—A reading of 101 degrees announced by the local weather bureau at 1:15 p. m., eastern daylight time. The previous high for the date was 99 degrees, set in 1876. The humidity at that hour exceeded 40. Yesterday's high in temperature was 93 degrees.

Britain Boosts Defense Totals By £32,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—Supplementary defense estimates for £19,652,000, issued today, bring Britain's total navy, army and air force expenditure for the current year to £190,000,000, compared with the £158,000,000 provided in the original budget.

Of this increase, £11,700,000 is for air force and only £1,059,000 for the navy, but in view of Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain's statement of July 3 in the House of Commons that a deficit on the budget is now "practically certain," it is not expected that the last has been yet heard of supplementary defense expenditure for the current year.

Even the Labor Opposition here is coming round to the view that at least some of this outlay has become unavoidable.

Sir Walter Citrine, Britain's spokesman, in his presidential address at the International Trade Union Congress, now in session here, said yesterday, for example: "To say that this movement is opposed to war in all circumstances is, in my opinion, dangerously delusive and misleading."

Sir Walter added that the lesson has been learned that the League of Nations must have behind it organized force which would enable it to carry out its decisions.

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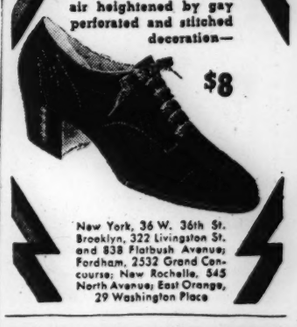
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Japan Increases Its Trade In Americas Despite Tariffs; Plans Still Further Growth

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Despite the United States reciprocal trade program with the southern republics, Japanese trade with South America increased materially since 1934.

According to statistics Japan imported from the nations below the Rio Grande goods valued at 42,908,000 yen ($12,600,965 @ 29.37 cents) during 1935 as compared to 23,962,000 yen in 1934. In return South America bought from Japan products valued at 72,363,000 yen in 1934 as against 61,457,000 yen in 1934.

Began During Depression

Japan began to make a noticeable dent in South American trade immediately after the beginning of the worldwide depression. Japanese labor could be hired cheaply and the cost of goods was low. The United States and other countries found difficulty in competing with what appeared to be abnormally devalued prices. South America, for a time at least, welcomed an opportunity to get in at bottom figures.

This satisfaction, according to reports coming north, gradually petered out as the Latin Americans discovered that Japan was more willing to sell than to buy. The Far East kingdom must have taken cognizance: 1935 import figures prove its change of policy.

Somewhat of a Paradox

That Japan should compete strenuously for busness in South America is to be expected, but what makes the trade figures somewhat surprising is that several South American nations have denounced commercial treaties with Japan, while two of the Caribbean republics are reported to have refused all Japanese trade except on a 50-50 basis.

Such a refusal by the Caribbean nations might logically be expected, for after all the larger republics of that area turn to the United States for their export-import markets. Then again, northern capital is far more influential in the countries about the Caribbean than in that part of the Western Hemisphere approached by Japan.

The point has been made recently that increasing industrial production in the United States is gradually restoring markets for metals, hides, wool, fibers, and other raw materials. This means that nations can buy in this country and at reasonable prices. Apparently, the suggestion implied is that the United States will have vast funds to be expended for imports.

And so, continues the argument, "Latin-American markets are likely to afford a testing ground for the relative effectiveness of United States and Japanese trade policies and merchandising methods."

Japan to Inspect Field

Intensification of Japanese-United States commercial rivalry during 1936 is emphasized by the report that Japan intends to send a diplomatic inspector to South America to study the market situation. That naturally means that Japan proposes to encourage imports of materials from nations which offer possibilities of export expansion.

The outcome will be studied with more than customary attention. The reason is that the 21 republics of the American continents are soon to convene in what promises to be the most outstanding conference in their more than 100 years of relationship.

Trade Follows the Cash

Trade naturally seeks the road toward the countries having money to spend. And yet, considering the increasingly chaotic conditions in the Far East and the acknowledged desire on the part of the American nations to co-ordinate their markets in the fullest measure, there is reason to suppose that Japan will find the Latin-American market far less easy of access than it chanced to be after the worldwide depression set in.

True, the United States may not be able to produce various manufactured products at a price similar to that at which Japan can sell them but the United States, as business conditions improve, can be a far more profitable market to Latin-America than any other country now existing. Latin America knows this; hence the imposition of high tariffs on Japanese goods.

Awakening Has Come

There is no particular necessity in enlarging upon the expectation that inter-American trade during the years to come is certain to increase. So many reasons have been advanced to this effect that the idea is largely accepted as fact.

Japanese-Latin-American trade is not especially large when set up in dollars and cents, or if one prefers—in Latin-American money. The United States, during the last three years, has become wide awake to southern trade possibilities.

G. H. C.

Railroaders Have a Language All Their Own

Not only do they know what a 'crummy' is—generally known as a caboose—but there is no bacon on their 'hogs' and no inspector can keep his movements from being known all along the line

Private Languages Of Industry
First of Eight Articles

By Franklin Snow
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Number Seven OS 7.41." Mo.

"Let Twenty-Four pass Extra 5302 at Midland and cross 17 over to Two Track at SD."

Sit in for an hour at a busy dispatcher's office, listening to the reports coming in and orders going out on the loud-speakers, as trains far distant are directed to stop, take another track or in another respect pursue the dispatcher's bidding—all conveyed in the terse, cryptic language of the rails. The foregoing means that Train Number Seven has passed "MO" Tower at 7:41 p. m. and was "OSed", or put "on sheet" at that time, and the response from the dispatcher directed three train movements in one sentence. The telegraph or telephone is still used where loud-speakers are not available.

Are National in Use

Colloquialisms of the rail are really national in purport and phraseology. "Sandhouse tales" are as intelligible to the "hoghead" (engineer) on the "Q" (Burlington) as to the "tallowpot" (fireman) on the "Katy" (Missouri-Kansas-Texas) and a statement that the old man had the hogger pulling yesterday's manifest on the mat for running a red-eye at 'KY.'" conveys the information that the division superintendent had summoned to his office the engineer of a fast freight for failing to observe a stop-signal at a tower known as "KY."

On at least one railroad, the symbolic remark that "the '99' is on Four" means that the president's business-car (never "private" car) is coming East on Train Number Four. Such a message when passed along the line is enough.

Just What Is a Crummy?

To be sure, everyone knows that a "doubleheader" is a train with two engines; that a "deadhead" is a pass-holder, but to describe a caboose as a "shack" or "crummy," and the two rear lamps on a train as "markers"; the illuminated name on the observation as a "tail-sign," and the place where "bad-order" cars are "spotted" as the "rip track" would send the average person in search of a lexicon.

In an era when 100-mile-an-hour train speeds are becoming common, even the least sophisticated passenger is learning what it means to "fan 'em," and what more natural than that the trainmen should immediately dub the zephyr type of streamliners as "zippers"?

The "Boomers" Spread It

Many of these terms have gained circulation through that picturesque character of an earlier generation—the "boomer"—who had worked for at least a score of railroads, often many more. He it was, in large part, who also standardized another language, fully as colorful and even more potent in its implications.

It is the silent code—the hand-signals—without which no railroad could function. It is a "tongue" all its own, understood by the initiated. Somehow, as we see one of those fine veterans of the rail—a passenger conductor—poised on the platform, watch in hand, arm slowly going up, we feel a reassurance that here is safety personified. He is about to give the best-known sign in the world—a railroad "highball."

All Clear, Go Ahead

An arm is raised high above the shoulder; palm of the hand outward; fingers closed. The arm descends in a forward arc, perhaps twice, slowly. It is the universal "All clear, go ahead." It may start a train; it may be an exchange of greetings between friends on passing trains, but it never varies.

Its origin probably lies in the fact that in early days, a ball was hoisted to a high post to denote "Clear track." From this came the term "highball," although it has no other connotation, for sobriety on the rails is as strict as ever and Rule "G" is still in full force.

You may see many persons waving to trains, but only the real "rail" gives the exact "touch" to the "highball" which identifies him to his colleagues.

The Unspoken Language

It is the unspoken language of the rails. When you see a track-gang signaling a passing train, they are not saluting passengers on the observation, but giving the engineer, peering back from his cab, a "highball" to reassure him that all is well with the train, nothing dragging, no wheels "running hot" or other defects. So he knows all is well.

All hand signals are just as romantic—every movement has a meaning all its own. Backing into a station, the signals, whether up-and-down or in an arc, by hand, lantern or flashlight, all tell their own story to the man in the cab.

Nothing on the railroad is left to guesswork; it is all very precise. Even the book of rules recognizes, describes and portrays every movement of the arm and hand about a train.

Other Ways of Signaling

Likewise, the bell-cord and engine-whistles. When you know their purport you may lie in your berth at night and know just what is transpiring as you hear the whistle sound its two-long-and-two-short for a grade-crossing; the one long blast for a station; the two shorts to answer any signal given, or the four, or five, calling in the flagman (for the man on the rear-end is not a brakeman but a "flagman").

There is yet another "voice of the rails", the language of which your correspondent is still in doubt. It is the "grapevine telegraph," by which, should you board a train unexpectedly to inspect its crew, equipment, etc., you may find, as you walk through the train, that the crew already is aware of your presence and will greet you politely, by name, and without surprise at seeing you.

How it is done remains for someone else to explain; suffice it to say that we have experienced it in numerous spots while performing such duties, and have been greeted by name by employees whom we never encountered before.

Once, while standing in a Mid-West city watching a diner being cut out, the local agent came along and spoke by name; the "grapevine" had been working and my only means of retaliation was to ask him why the tower-clock on his station was four minutes slow.

Then there are train-orders—still another picturesque language of the rails. Oral ones were cited above, and while trains now move largely by automatic signals, there remain many miles, particularly, of single-track, where train-orders are requisite.

Needs a Poe

Some of these are sufficiently cryptic to defy the genius of a Robert Louis Stevenson, an Edgar Allan Poe, or the later devisers of cryptograms, to unravel.

All such orders must be positive in their meaning; phrased in a specific manner and leaving nothing to chance. A dispatcher remains a dispatcher so long as his work is perfect. One slip, and he never has a chance to err again; there is too much at stake.

Here is a typical one: "C&E No. 1: No. one 1 engine 5091 will run fifty 50 mins. late Belvedere to Ontario and forty 40 mins. late Ontario to Jessups. No. four 4 engine 5082 will meet No. one 1 engine 5091 at Mill Center. No. one 1 engine 5091 will wait at Rochester until six ten 6:10 p. m. for extra east engine 7106. No. one 1 engine 5091 has right over No. six 6 engine 5092 Smithtown to Shawnee. Time recvd 4:15 p. m., time repeated 4:17 p. m., made complete 4:18 p. m. Operator Smith."

It is addressed to "C&E," meaning conductor and engineer.

This is perhaps reasonably intelligible to the layman but note the exactitude in repeating engine and train numbers in text and figures. This is what is termed a "31" order, hence must be signed for by conductor. A "19" order is sometimes delivered to the engine, without stopping, by means of a "hoop," hooked by an engineman as the train passes through.

In the case cited above, the conductor must sign for it, then compare it orally with the operator, then deliver a copy to the engineer who must read it aloud to the conductor and then each must show it to fireman and trainmen, respectively.

Train-orders have become a language all their own. Certain phases of this order are of note also. Where it is ordered that No. Four shall meet No. One at Mill Center, it is a fact that the latter, being "inferior" by direction, shall take the siding for No. Four. Train-orders are definite "rail-talk."

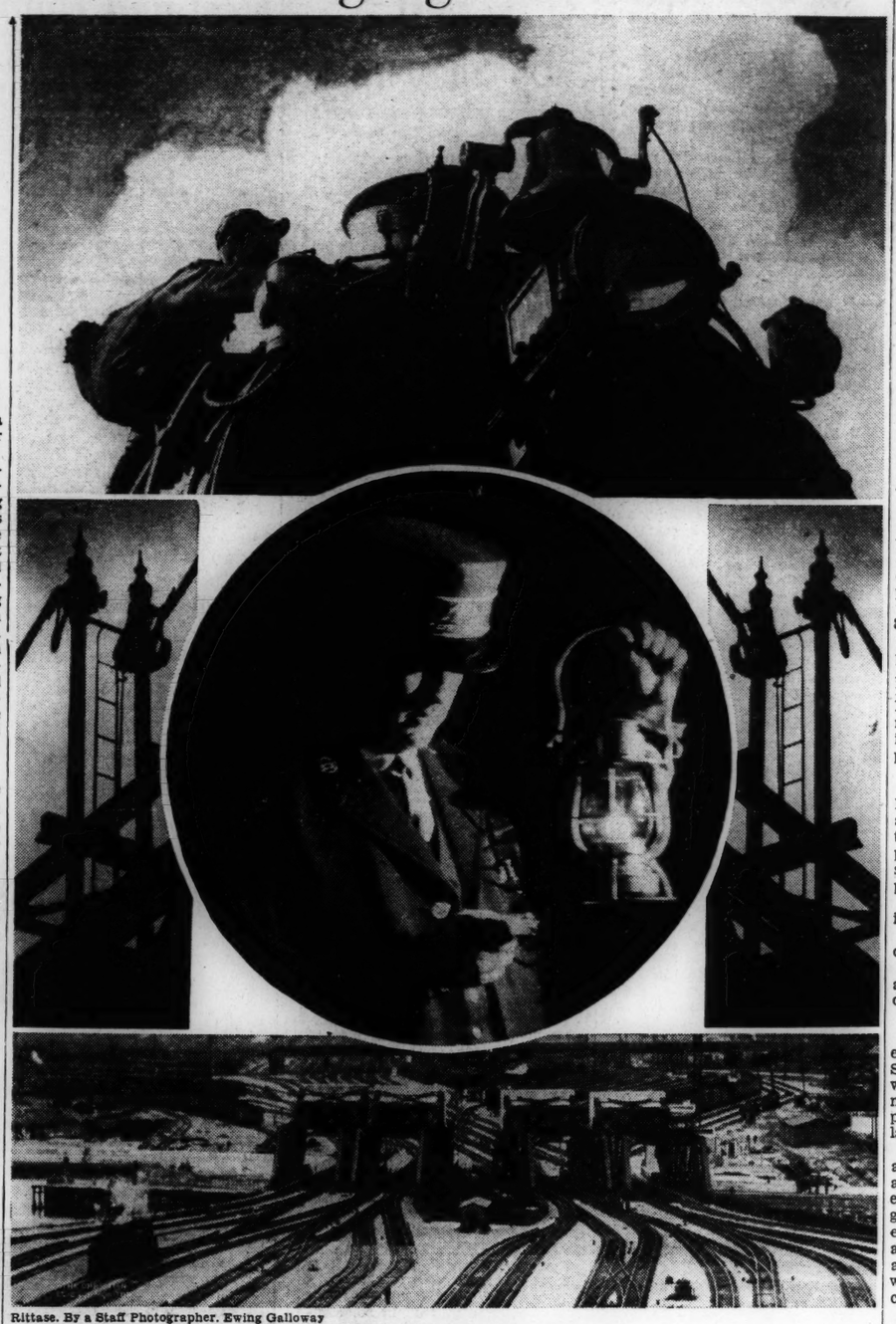
It Was Worth $5

Reverting to the unspoken language, or signs, there is the story of the Pullman inspector who was perplexed that every porter seemed to know his vocation after a night on a train. When a bootblack asked, "Boss, how's the Pullman inspecting business?" he said, in desperation, "Boy, I'll give you $5 if you'll tell me how you know I'm a Pullman inspector." Collecting the money, the bootblack turned his customer's shoe over and pointed out a tiny cut in the instep. Every porter who shined the shoes knew the "signal" and accordingly was on his guard. Maybe this story is just another of those "switch shanty yarns"; we can't vouch for it but perhaps your next Pullman porter will affirm or deny it.

Colorful in use, definitive in its connotation, the language of the one-time "boomer" is now universally recognized as the "voice of the rails," whether conveyed orally, written or by signals.

Most-Used Rail Colloquialisms

Boomer—Wanderer—old-time railroader working on countless roads.
Captain—Conductor (railroad or Pullman).
Congo—Congressional Limited, of P. R. R.
Cook—(On freights): the rear man, or flagman.
Crummy—Caboose.
Deadhead—Pass-holder, or unused, empty cars on regular train.
Dummy—A Diesel engine.
Double-header—Two engines on a train.
Drag—A slow, heavy freight train.
Highball—"Go ahead" signal.
Hog—Locomotive.
Hoghead—Engineer.
Hot shots—Fast train.
Old Man—Division superintendent.
"OS"—"On sheet," meaning passing train has been recorded.
Pilot—On engine, when a train detours over another railroad, to tell the "foreign" engineer meaning of signals, etc.
Red-eye—Home signal.
Reefer—Refrigerator car for perishable freight.
Shack—Caboose.
Silk Hats—Officers of road.
Tail-sign—Illuminated train name on observation; also termed drum-sign.
Tin Hats—Officers of road.
Tallowpot (or Tarpot)—Fireman.
Uncle Dan—Daniel Willard, president of B. & O. R. R.
Zipper—Burlington Zephyrs (streamlined trains).



Rittase. By a Staff Photographer. Ewing Galloway

The "Iron Horse" Still Snorts Across the Land

Top—The Engineer Goes Over His "Mount" After a Long Run. Left and Right Center—The Mechanical Arms Wave Signals to the Engine Driver. Center—The Conductor Ready to Give the Signal "Bo—oard" on the Minute. Lower—Boston & Maine Railroad Yard in Boston

Pecora Is Named To Preside Over N. Y. Racket Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Justice Ferdinand I. Pecora, of the New York Supreme Court, first judicial district, has been named by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to preside over one of two special terms of court convened by the Governor to double the intensity of the campaign against New York City vice and rackets. Justice Philip J. McCook, already sitting at a special term, was asked by Governor Lehman to continue his work in the same connection.

The Governor's order specified that the two special terms would begin on Aug. 5 and would continue so long as was necessary in uprooting antisocial elements from the nation's largest city. Special grand juries are to be drawn.

Pecora's Career

Justice Pecora, a Sicilian who came to the United States with his parents as a boy of 4 years, has had wide experience in both civil and criminal prosecution. Before his appointment to the Supreme Court bench on Jan. 8, 1935, he was a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, prior to which he had been chief Assistant District Attorney and Acting District Attorney for New York. He was counsel for the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in its investigation of stock market practices.

Wide Inquiry Ordered

In his order designating Justice Pecora, Governor Lehman said it appeared to his satisfaction that the public interest demanded appointment of another extraordinary special and trial term of the Supreme Court to inquire into:

1. "Any and all acts of racketeering and vice.
2. "Any and all acts of organized crime or any other crime.
3. "Any connection between such acts and any law enforcement officials."

Records Are Seized

Meanwhile the drive against rackets was accelerated by the staff of Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey who this week seized records of garment manufacturing firms as they prepared to attack industrial and labor abuses.

Continuing the drive today, police arrested Charles Herbert, business agent of the Kosher Poultry Butchers' Union, and held him on a vagrancy charge for questioning. No explanation of the arrest was made at the police station, although the action was connected unofficially with other anti-racket movements of city officials.

The presence of a new racket yielding $1,000,000 annually from the poultry slaughter houses was charged yesterday by William Fellowes Morgan Jr., commissioner of markets, who said that he would go to Washington to confer with federal officials regarding action.

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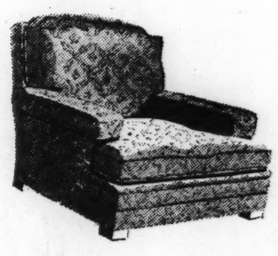

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Landon Molds Farm Plans On Soil Conservation Basis

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9—Republican farm policy was being molded here today at an important conference of somewhat divergent farm leaders, as the Kansas Social Security program passed smoothly along toward passage of the two constitutional amendments by the Legislature.

The farm conference with Gov. Alfred M. Landon was attended by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, former Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois, Senator Arthur Capper and Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas, and R. J. Laubengayer, farm leader of Salina, Kansas. Mr. Laubengayer is a consultant of Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and is understood still to be a stanch supporter of the AAA. He participated in the Washington discussions at which the new soil conservation act was drafted.

Governor Landon is anxious to define more concretely in his acceptance speech the farm program broadly outlined in the Cleveland platform. As in other respects, it is freely agreed here that the platform contains rather too comprehensive commitments, some of them mutually inconsistent. Drafted in heat and under pressure, the document's major defects are to be neutralized in the Governor's acceptance speech.

The major purpose of the conferees today was, in the words of the platform, to take the farm problem out of politics into its proper economic and social field. The present soil conservation act is regarded as the first step in a national, nonpolitical solution. Governor Lowden has long been a conservationist. His own farm has long been an example of proper land utilization.

Support Conservation

The Kansas leaders are also strong for approaching the farm problem through the conservation method, coupled with purchase or lease of unprofitable lands and their retirement from use. In central and eastern Kansas are some of the finest wheat lands in the world. None of this land needs to be retired from cultivation. But in the western part of the State, as well as in competing areas in the Dakotas and Montana where dry farming on a mechanized scale is the rule, the retirement of land seems imperative, both to preserve good prices and prevent disasterous effects from drought. Such a program would remove competition from Kansas wheat areas. Therefore, leaders here strongly favor it. That is the first point of agreement among the farm leaders here.

But thereafter, interesting divergencies arise. The Cleveland platform contains recommendations for a two-price farm system, with part of the crop exported abroad at low prices with the equivalent made up to farmers in benefit payments. It also condemns trade agreements, or the importation of farm products But it also recommends "policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets." This provision, if it means anything, is a gesture toward crop control and curtailment. But the platform also bases itself upon an "economy of abundance" rather than curtailment.

AAA Supporters Attend

The different spokesmen here today represent these divergent viewpoints. Roughly speaking, Governor Lowden stands for soil conservation and a form of equalization fee; Senator Capper and Mr. Laubengayer lean more toward some form of crop restriction, doubtless not upon a compulsory basis. Both Senator Capper and Representative Hope were original enthusiasts for the AAA.

Republican farm policy thus faces an important decision. The question boils down to whether the Landon campaign will leave the door open to some form of crop control, some "adjustment of agriculture to the needs of markets." If it is admitted that some form of crop control is needed, then the Landon farm program will not differ substantially from the New Deal. But there is great opposition to crop control among farmers, in Kansas and elsewhere. Yet leaders also recognize that great surpluses, depressing the price of farm products, may be built up in future unless some measures are taken either to adjust production to markets or to increase markets. The traditional view here largely promoted by the Kansas City Star, which plays a large part in the Landon campaign, is to advocate recapture of foreign markets. But this hope wanes with each succeeding year. Therefore, today's conference faced a delimma obviously not easy to resolve.

Social Security Moves Ahead

Governor Landon's social security job in his special legislative session was relatively simple. Both houses met yesterday, and after the Senate plowed through obstructionist maneuvers, largely carried on by Senator Joseph McDonald (D) of Kansas City, Kan., the two amendments were enacted by both houses in separate form.

In the Senate, obstructionism took the form of introduction of a beer bill, an attack on the Landon civil service position, and pressing of a series of bills carrying out social security objectives immediately. Despite this excitement, the Senate passed both constitutional amendments, the first by a vote of 35 to 1, and the second 35 to 0. The lone dissident vote was that of a Republican, Senator William F. Schoen of Smith County, who has Townsend support and did not consider the Landon program adequate.

In the House an amendment was tacked to the unemployment insurance amendment, providing "that no ad valorem tax on real estate or personal property shall be laid for such purpose." The amendment sprang frm the fear of Kansas farmers that they would have to carry the burden of industrial insurance. It is felt that without this provision, the unemployment insurance and old-age contributory compensation amendment would very likely be defeated by the voters in referendum. But the Republican leaders in the Senate defeated the same amendment. Conference between both Houses was necessary to work out an amendment.

Civil Service Record

The only flurry in the Democratic attack on Governor Landon yesterday that drew a rise from the presidential candidate was on the question of civil service. He feels that Kansas has a notable record, creditable alike to recent Democratic and Republican Governors, for keeping the educational and social divisions of the State Government on a nonpartisan basis. It was pointed out that the heads of Kansas hospitals, theoretically subject to patronage change by the successive Governors, have, to the contrary, stayed in office for decades. The board of regents of the higher educational institutions are also nonpartisan.

The case against Governor Landon on the civil service score turns on the fact that in 1915 Kansas passed a civil service law, but it has virtually lapsed through lack of an appropriation to carry it out. Further, Kansas differs little from other American states in that the highway departments and other nonprofessional branches change personnel with each shift in party control. Governor Landon's record, observers feel, is no worse and perhaps somewhat better, than that of other governors.

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Railroads Show Increase in Jobs

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 9

THE Interstate Commerce Commission today reported increased railroad employment in April.

Employees of Class One railways during the month were listed at 1,049,723 compared with 1,021,014 in March. The April figure represented an increase of 72,634 over the same month last year.

A. F. of L. Finds Working Hours Up Since NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

lengthening of hours has helped to promote recovery, according to a view advanced among independent economists.

Economist Seese Good Effect

"I am not sure whether to decry or to be glad of the hour situation as brought out by the A. F. of L.," observes a notable impartial labor economist. "Mr. Green puts up the breakdown as very bad. The statistics he presents are probably correct.

"But there is the other side. If the business man cannot produce efficiently, he is hampered. The most efficient thing has been to increase the employment of those with part-time jobs, rather than to increase the number of part-time jobs.

"It is possible that business recovery has been facilitated by the very fact of expanding efficiency. Mr. Green resents that the volume of work was not spread. As to the volume of work itself, this, it is likely, is as great as or greater than if the 800,000 men had been employed."

Labor in turn grants that had the 800,000 been added to the pay roll on the NRA labor basis, no increase in production would have followed.

In rebuttal, labor officials declare that although industry may have found it more profitable to get along with fewer workers than projected by the NRA codes, industry has not found an answer to the unemployment of 11,000,000 jobless.

If this mass of the unemployed can be ignored by industry, they say, then industry can justify a policy of lax labor standards. But the necessity of caring for the host of the unemployed, it is urged, places an invisible burden on industry and on the public which more than offsets the apparent gains made by cutting corners in dealing with labor.

Embraces 583 Industries

The survey embraces 583 industrials. It extends from June, 1935; to March, 1936. Mr. Green points out that it covers a representative portion of industry but does not reflect the situation in its entirety, as only access to pay-roll data could fully measure the question. However, he terms the A. F. of L. investigation "the most comprehensive and the most carefully collected and verified set of data made available from any source" since the Supreme Court decision against the NRA.

That decision did not precipitate the retreat from NRA standards, it is noted in labor circles, as the breakdown had started in some industries five months before the court invalidated the NRA. The decline subsequently has been gradual.

From the trade union standpoint, a significant showing of the inquiry noted by Mr. Green is the manner in which labor organization was able to hold what it had won, either through its own ability or through the NRA. Said the A. F. of L. leader:

What They Say Happened

"The facts disclosed by the survey show that when the NRA was invalidated, the dam against the competitive forces in the industry was broken. On a scale never precedented in our history, there followed a destruction of labor standards painstakingly built up during the preceding two years. In some industries these standards were swept away almost immediately.

"In others, the slow seepage of wage cutting and lengthening of hours has been persistently gnawing at the foundations of the structure of labor standards.

"The appearance of one cutthroat competitor often started a wave of wage-cutting throughout the entire industry. Many employers who believed in the benefits of high labor standards resisted as long as they could this competitive pressure, but were finally forced to yield and follow suit.

"Outstanding in this development was the truly effective resistance to these destructive pressures offered by organized labor. In all industries and areas where workers are solidly united into unions, labor standards have been fully and effectively protected."

Departures Are Listed.

Departures from NRA labor standards most manifest are thus listed:

(1) Lengthening of hours; (2) wage-cutting below the minimum rates established by codes; (3) abandonment of overtime rates for overtime work; (4) reduction of wages above the minimum; (5) stretchout, doubling-up and speed-up; (6) widespread recurrence of child labor; (7) resumption of home work; (8) elimination of minimum apprenticeship standards; (9) abandonment of old standards of work load, elimination of night work and special labor provisions for women in industry.

More job opportunities were lost, Mr. Green commented, due to the lengthening of hours than there are jobs in any single industry in the United States.

Emerging from his conference with President Roosevelt at the White House Mr. Green reported the President as greatly interested in the survey, and as saying he would study it.

Steel and Unions—The Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Conflict in labor circles and in the steel industry as to whether steel workers will be organized into one large industrial union, smaller craft unions, or in company unions, as they are in a majority of instances today, is the labor question of the hour.

There is dissension over this issue on two fronts. One is between organized labor and the steel producer who wants to maintain the company union system. The other within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor itself.

Within the Federation is found one group, led by William Green, president, standing solidly for the craft union. It is numerically stronger, than the other group headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which is pushing the drive for the industrial unionization of the steel industry.

The three types of unions included in this controversy are:

1. The company union, set up in the separate companies by the workers themselves. Through their representatives they make wage and hour agreements with their employers entirely apart from agreements made by other employees in other plants.

2. The craft union, under which each trade in an industry is organized separately. This is the type of organization supported by Mr. Green, and by the vote of the Federation at its last national convention.

3. The industrial union for mass production industries, under which all workers in one industry would be included in one large union. In a steel plant thus organized all workers would be graded alike as are the mine workers under Mr. Lewis. This is the system backed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in his drive through the Committee on Industrial Organization for the organization of 500,000 steel workers today.

Union Action

It was in November, 1935, that Mr. Lewis split with the A. F. of L. over the industrial union issue and resigned his vice-presidency. Following this move, he sent out letters to all labor bodies announcing a drive for the industrial as opposed to the craft union. Mr. Lewis was further active in organizing the Committee for Industrial Organization. The purpose of this organization was stated to be:

> To encourage and promote the organization of unorganized workers in mass production and other industries upon an industrial basis. Its aim is to foster recognition and acceptance of collective bargaining in such basic industries; to counsel and advise unorganized and newly organized groups of workers; to bring them under the banner and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor as industrial organizations.

William Green warned "grave consequences" if the committee were formed within the parent organization. But it was started.

Mr. Lewis was further accelerated in his action when the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers voted in convention to accept the industrial rather than craft type of union. This was May 14.

Since that time both the employers—the steel producers—and Mr. Green have been opposing the Committee on Industrial Organization.

Employers Act

The employers served notice on the unions that they would oppose the union demands to the last. This came in the form of an official announcement from the American Iron and Steel Institute—producers body.

Employers said they would:

"Use their resources to the best of their ability to protect employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and violence and to aid them in maintaining the right of collective bargaining."

As recently as July 1, advertising on a large scale was adopted by the steel producers as a means of stopping unionization of employees on a closed-shop basis by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The advertisement was addressed "to the public and the employees in the steel industry" and signed "The American Iron and Steel Institute."

It declared in part:

The steel industry is recovering from six years of depression and huge losses and the employees are now beginning to receive the benefits of increased operations. Any interruption of the forward movement will seriously injure the employees and their families and all business dependent upon the industry, and will endanger the welfare of the country.

The announced drive with its accompanying agitation for industrial strife threatens such interruption.

Unions Are Facing Brink Of Sundering of Old Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

stands today on the brink of an unparalleled split in the solidarity which labor has cherished in the A. F. of L. for more than half a century.

Labor's dominating problem was opened upon the convening of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department and secretary of the Resolutions Committee at the last A. F. of L. convention.

Mr. Frey's department embraces influential unions, such as the Machinists' Union, which anticipates virtual annihilation should the one big union program of Mr. Lewis be established in the mass production and basic industries, and then sweep through labor generally destroying craft unions.

Leaves No Compromise

Mr. Frey asked the Executive Council to exercise its authority to prevail upon the unions comprising the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization to dissolve the committee. If this request was refused, Mr. Frey asked the Executive Council to suspend the unions backing Mr. Lewis.

Action was urged by the metal trades spokesman on the ground that the unions setting up the independent policy-making committee were violating the basic laws of the A. F. of L. and assuming power to determine trade union jurisdiction within it.

Mr. Lewis has militantly resisted previous stop warnings from the Executive Council, among them an explicit order to dissolve. His own union, the United Mine Workers whose 540,000 members make it the largest union in the country, enthusiastically backs him. Most of the other 11 unions in the committee are standing with him, the millinery workers, last on the fence, so deciding yesterday.

"Typos" Not Officially In

However, the Typographical Union, one of the principal unions, has notified the A. F. of L. that it is not officially in the committee, but that its president, John P. Howard, is there on a personal basis.

Faced with failure of any move to get together, both sides are dashing toward eventual sundering, it is surmised, in various quarters. However, the Executive Council is declared to be holding its judgment open. No decision has yet been taken nor will be, it is stated, until the CIO unions have had their chance to present their case.

Hearings to which the CIO unions are invited begin today. The first is that of Mr. Lewis' mine workers. No acceptances of invitations to appear have been received by the A. F. of L., it is reported by William Green, its president.

Council Seeks Facts

The viewpoint of the council is that no decision can be made in advance of the opportunity of unions to appear and defend themselves; that everything must be done in an orderly way, that each man is entitled to his day in court, and that the Executive Council cannot prejudge a case, any more than the Supreme Court, before the evidence is in.

At the same time it is obvious that individual council members may be quite convinced of what may happen.

Whether or not the various unions summoned show up, the council will go over the case of each one at the appointed time Mr. Green announced yesterday afternoon. He indicated that the council might then consider them all in a lump. "Some decision will be reached at this meeting in my opinion," he declared decisively. "What it will be I can't say." He added that the meeting would doubtless run into next week before the matter was settled.

Eight Unions Listed

Some eight unions are listed for interrogation. The last of the dozen unions in the CIO, the Automobile and Rubber Workers, which came in during the past few weeks, are excepted.

Should the council vote suspension, its action will be reported to the next convention of the A. F. of L., meeting in November in Tampa, for review, as is the custom with council decisions.

It has been questioned in CIO sources whether the council has the right to suspend. Mr. Green, replying to this doubt, said yesterday that the Executive Council was clothed with authority to manage acterized the council's authority as equivalent to that of a board of directors of a corporation. The council had broad powers, he declared.

May Come to Showdown

As it takes a two thirds vote in the annual convention to expel a union, the question agitates itself whether the craft union majority led by Mr. Green could then expel the CIO unions. The Lewis group with a reputed 1,000,000 members, controls more than a third, sufficient to block expulsion.

However, the C. I. O. people are apprehensive that the executive council, if it suspends, may rule that suspended unions are not eligible to seat delegates in a convention. In that case, the opponents of Mr. Lewis would have an easy time. Also there has been anxiety in the C. I. O. lest the opposition might change the convention rules so as to make only a straight majority vote, rather than two thirds, necessary to expel.

Claims Lewis Interfered

To Mr. Lewis's charge that the A. F. of L. never had a plan to organize the steel industry though instructed by its own conventions to do so, and hence was groundlessly the affairs of the A. F. of L. between its annual conventions. He charobjecting to the C. I. O.'s drive to unionize steel, Mr. Green yesterday responded that the A. F. of L. had indeed formulated its own plan for a steel campaign. Distributing copies of an A. F. of L. program for steel, he in his turn credited Mr. Lewis with successful interference.

As Mr. Green put it, the CIO virtually outbid the A. F. of L. in competing for the right to conduct the steel organizing campaign. There is a small steel workers' union in existence with a history of many years. According to union practice, any campaign has to be conducted through this established union. To it both sides talked; the CIO won, the A. F. of L. lost.

Unfair, Green Claims

Mr. Green yesterday attributed the CIO victory to abusive telegrams and the immediate offer of a $500,000 organizing fund. He commented that had the steel drive taken place under A. F. of L. auspices, his group expected to raise more than $500,000. As evidence of ability to do so he cited that contributions from A. F. of L. sources to the mine workers' union in its time of difficulty in 1927 and 1928 had totaled $500,000.

On the other hand, the question of industrial unionism figures in the steel situation, just as it has in labor effort in the automobile and rubber industries. Each side has its different plan of organization. Sentiment among the organized automobile and rubber workers has turned away from the A. F. of L. craft program toward the Lewis industrial union plan of one big union.

Newspaper Guild Accepted

Mr. Green yesterday dismissed this issue by saying that in his judgment jurisdictional rights had not been a factor in the steel controversy.

The American Newspaper Guild was granted a charter as an international union of the A. F. of L. by the Executive Council yesterday. The guild claims a membership of 6000 editorial employees of the press embraced in 70 local guilds principally in the larger cities. The guild is three years old, an outgrowth of the NRA

Possibility of affiliation with the A. F. of L. has produced warm debate in the guild. The project failed last year by a small fraction in a referendum of the membership. At this year's convention affiliation won by a big vote, and application to the A. F. of L. was thereupon made.

Wheeling Strike Continues

Renewal of the steel strike at Portsmouth, Ohio, is hailed there by strike leaders as furnishing the spearhead of the drive to organize the entire steel industry. The strike, occurring at the Wheeling Steel Corporation, is six weeks old and affects some 5500 employees. A tentative agreement terminating the struggle was rejected by the men.

The Remington-Rand strike is on its way to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. A request for cooperation has been made by strikers, it is reported by Mr. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department. He plans to co-ordinate strike efforts in the six cities concerned.

Other Strike News

Truce at the Norwood, Ohio, plant was extended another day in anticipation of the arrival of James W. Rand Jr., to start negotiations. Meanwhile word came from Middletown, Conn., that Mr. Rand was resisting union efforts to negotiate. Three strikers at Middletown were sentenced today to 30 days in jail. Two of the three received a suspension of sentence when promising to refrain from further demonstrations. The company obtained writs against seven strikers for alleged contempt of an injunction.

In the South a long strike at the Mollohon mill at Newberry, S. C., was settled satisfactorily, according to the state labor commissioner. The mill has been shut since February. At Winston-Salem, N. C., workers in the Hanes Hosiery Mills rejected a company proposal and continued their walkout beginning a week ago.

Judges Win New Trials

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Two election judges sentenced for vote frauds in the 1935 primary election won new trials in the Appellate Court, while the sentence of another was reversed. Louis Matthiesen won the reversal. New trials were granted to Joseph J. Wolf and Patrick Foley.

Survey Shows Heavy Damage Throughout Drought Region

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—The scope and severity of the drought was gauged today in reports by agricultural observers in the arid areas Some sounded a note of hope. Others told of total failure of sun-seared crops.

South Dakota—A. C. Russell, Secretary of Agriculture, estimated crop damage of $140,000,000 in the State, exclusive of livestock losses, due to forced shipment. Others called the siege the worst in history. Meteorologist B. R. Laskowski said:

"The only harvesting of grains will be in extreme southeastern border counties. Most of potato and truck crops are beyond recovery. Grasses are burned brown. Little or no moisture has occurred for the fourth week in succession."

North Dakota—Meteorologist O. W. Roberts said all crops deteriorating rapidly. Spring wheat poor to rather poor. Oats, barley and flax poor. Livestock shipped out rapidly.

Nebraska—Winter wheat harvest fair. Still chance to save corn if rain falls in week or 10 days. Grasshopper infestation serious problem.

Wisconsin—Department of markets predicted loss of feed stocks worth millions. Farmers mainly concerned with pasture conditions. Big hay crop harvested.

Minnesota—Agricultural authorities agreed heat had made heavy inroads on grain. Conditions become "worse daily" as high temperatures continue. Milk production declines of 25 to 50 per cent reported.

Iowa—Government crop observers said corn was holding up well but continuation of 100-degree heat meant "irreparable injury." Meteorologist C. D. Reed figured oats and barley in southern and western sections have been reduced by half. Grasshoppers attacked corn in western area.

Illinois—Corn in critical period due to meager moisture. "Every day with high temperatures and no rainfall," said A. J. Surratt, federal statistician, "adds to the seriousness of the situation."

Oklahoma—E. A. Kissick, Resettlement Administration director, said crops need rain to prevent damage reaching 1934 drought proportions. Oats crop will be cut in half and corn virtually ruined unless there is immediate rain, he said.

Colorado — Damage severe in northeast and northwest sections but spreading slowly. Oats and barley estimates ranged down to 30 per cent in northeast. Grazing lands seriously affected.

Wyoming—Authorities estimate drought area embraces about 30 per cent of State and fix damage to crops at $5,000,000.

Montana—With drought termed worst in state's history, State and Federal officials believe that only a long-time program of water conservation can save agricultural eastern section from financial ruin. Drought area spokesmen reported 50 to 100 per cent destruction of crops with relief rosters increased 30 to 80 per cent over previous highs and with necessity of moving 50 per cent of livestock or feeding them with concentrates. Observers said more than half of seeded winter wheat crop of 1,100,000 acres had been abandoned.

New York—Rochester department of markets reported early crops of fruit, vegetables and hay were cut as much as 50 per cent but that rains within a week would save late crops.

Kansas—Dr. H. H. Lauje, Kansas State College agronomist, said some damage to corn since July 1 and each rainless day now would increase the damage. Sorghums injured little but second cutting of alfalfa suffered.

Missouri — Meteorologist R. C. Nunn reported drought most severe in central and northeast portions, becoming severe northwest. Hay, gardens, pastures generally, very poor. Corn critical conditions on uplands, but good rains next few days would save. Rainfall first half year 49 per cent normal. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs increasing and doing much damage.

Tennessee—Rains in past two weeks have bettered conditions in some localities, but farm authorities still pronounce situation distressing in State as a whole. Hay yield is estimated to have been cut from 60 to 75 per cent of normal. Corn will produce between half and two thirds of normal yield. Cotton has not been affected adversely. Other truck crops and gardens cut probably 60 per cent.

Mexico Hushes Border Episode

MEXICO, D. F., July 9 (AP)—Mexican customs agents who searched baggage of United States delegates to the recent inauguration of the Mexico City-Laredo highway apparently need fear no consequences.

Although Vicente Cortes Herrera, Under Secretary of Communications, sought to have the agents discharged, he said yesterday probably nothing would be done about it.

Customs inspectors at the first internal post, 10 miles south of Nuevo Laredo, stopped the van containing luggage of the official United States party as it sped toward Mexico City, July 1. Despite explanations that the delegates, headed by Vice-President Garner, were honored guests of the Mexican Government, the agents declared they had no orders to waive the customary search. Telegrams to Nuevo Laredo and Mexico City finally got the luggage released.

President Cardenas yesterday set out to see the new Laredo-Mexico City highway.

With him over the 760-mile automobile trail to the border went the governors of 22 Mexican states and the southern district of Lower California, whom the Executive invited to stimulate their interest in cooperative Federal-State road building.

Gore Loses Oklahoma Senate Primary Fight

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 9 (AP)—Two New Deal aspirants for the U. S. Senate seat lost by the veteran Thomas P. Gore squared off today for three weeks of campaigning before the Democratic run-off primary.

Josh Lee, "freshman" congressman who obtained a leave of absence from his public speaking professorship at the University of Oklahoma to enter politics, led the senatorial ticket.

His opponet in the July 28 run-off will be Gov. E. W. Marland, one-time wealthy oil man who served one term in Congress before his selection as chief executive.

Apparently left behind with Gore, on the basis of unofficial returns from all but 58 of the State's 3411 precincts, was Gomer Smith, national vice-president of the Townsend old-age pension organization.

Union Ends Strike Of Sharecroppers; Claims Pay Victory

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—The "general strike" among tenant farmers, sharecroppers and day laborers in East Arkansas was ended today by declaration of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the union, said the strike had been successful in forcing "higher wages for thousands of day laborers," and in demonstrating "that Negro and white workers in the cotton fields have become aware of their common interests, and are willing to get together and fight for them."

Farmers and officers in Cross, Crittenden and St. Francis Counties, in which the strike was called, insisted that the strike has never been effective, that labor has been plentiful at 75 cents a day and that the calling off of the strike was "just another publicity gag."

The strike reached a climax a few weeks ago when Miss Willie Sue Blagden, Memphis worker, and the Rev. Claude Williams of Little Rock charged they were flogged by a band of men near Earle, Ark.

Police Captain Faces Prosecution by Union

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9 (AP)—Officials of the striking unions at the Remington-Rand, Inc., plant here said they were prepared today to prosecute Capt. Irving Blanchard, in charge of the police detail at the plant, and to extend their system of home picketing.

Mayor Rolland B. Marvin was given a petition yesterday signed by 75 persons charging Captain Blanchard used roughness in arresting Mrs. Clair Bellows, wife of a union leader, and demanded his removal from the detail. Mayor Marvin refused to remove Blanchard.

Two other women faced charges today as a result of picketing at the plant. Mrs. Molly Galipeau was accused of disorderly conduct on complaint of Mrs. Marcia Daz, returned worker and active antistrike worker.

Remington Rand Again Threatens to Move Plant

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—A six weeks' strike at the Remington Rand factory in Norwood entered a new stalemated phase today. James H. Rand Jr., president of the company, refused to confer with strike leaders while another company official suggested that the plant be moved elsewhere.

The factory, which employed 1700 persons prior to the strike, May 26, remained closed today after three days of attempted operation, each of which was climaxed by a riot at the gates.

"Under present conditions we would be able to operate with only about 1000 employees," said A. R. Rumbles, vice-president in charge of the plant, "and this repeated violence makes it unlikely that we will ever have peaceful conditions in Norwood, with 700 definitely off the pay roll."

New York Unions Backing Lewis To Defy Suspensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Trade unions in New York which have subscribed to the aim of the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will defy any move by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take away their charters, it was indicated in high labor quarters here today. Membership of these organizations constitutes, it is claimed, the majority of trade unionists in New York City.

Leadership in this move to stand by Mr. Lewis was taken officially by the Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, having a membership of 15,000, in a letter dispatched to the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in Washington today. The Cap and Millinery Workers' Union is headed by Max Zaritsky, who announced that his organization had voted an initial contribution of $5000 to Mr. Lewis's campaign to organize the steel workers. Further contributions will be made as additional funds for the campaign are needed, he added.

In his letter Mr. Zaritsky denied there was anything in the Committee for Industrial Organization that would interfere with or be antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor.

"Statements to the effect that the committee is a 'rival organization' or a 'dual movement' are not supported by the evidence," Mr. Zaritsky continued. "Such statements ignore the true facts in the matter. To assist, financially and otherwise, an existing organization affiliated with the federation for the purpose of helping it organize one of the most vital of the mass-production industries is not to rival but to supplement the purposes of the federation.

"It helps carry out the purposes for which it is organized. In the case of the steel industry, it also carries out a policy and organization campaign approved by the federation at its conventions. Certainly it cannot be dualism to try to increase the membership of the federation, which is the primary objective of the campaign."

The reply was handed to George M. Harris, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and chairman of the committee appointed by the federation's executive council to negotiate with the Committee for Industrial Organization in an effort to induce it to disband. Mr. Harris is expected to place it before the executive council.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. At banquets we like some speeches but do not like them to consist entirely of the "dish-course."
2. Nail, Fail, Fall, Fill, File.
3. ONE WORD—That's the answer. Try it on your friends.
4. Twelve feet in a second.
5. Very Backward.

Austrian Independence Pact By Reich Doubted in Geneva; Italy Not Likely to Approve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 9—Foreign policies of Germany and Austria are being placed under sharp scrutiny as the result of reported conversations looking toward clarification of the relations between these two countries.

Informed circles here are not too sanguine about accepting the interpretation that Germany intends to guarantee the independence of Austria as a means of placating Italy.

Drift to Reich

Even if formal guarantees were given, it is pointed out here, the freeing of National Socialists in Austria to continue political activity might have the ultimate effect of drawing Vienna more definitely toward the German orbit.

Talk of "unification" of Austrian and German foreign policy as one of the prices which the Reich would impose for recognition of Austrian "independence" also is seen as involved in complications. Italy in recent months concluded an agreement with both Austria and Hungary under which all agreed not to alter foreign policy without mutual consultation. Italy could hardly be expected to give up such an advantage without protest.

Attractive to Italy

Yet the German plan—carried forward during a series of negotiations under Franz von Papen, the German ambassador in Vienna—would apparently gain a consonance with Austria through offering Italy the plum of Austrian independence.

The Italian diplomacy has clearly seen that the effort to protect its borders from a unified Germanic state on the north could possibly be most practically served by an independent Austria. Even if Germany were to make a time limit for the guarantee—as was done in the case of the 10-year nonaggression pact with Poland—it is believed here that Italy would be willing to accept even such a temporary respite.

An Eye on Britain

Meanwhile the policy of Germany and Britain plays a major role in the negotiations. One of the cardinal fundamentals of the Wilhelmstrasse's plans is to win the friendship of Britain. The British note, asking a series of questions regarding Germany's "intentions" in Europe, has proved most embarrassing to the German Government.

It is considered well within the range of diplomatic methodology that Germany should, through an "independence" treaty with Austria, seek to allay British concern over the possibility that Herr Hitler might consolidate the "Anschluss"—the union of Austria and Germany.

Want British Friendship

Seeking to avoid the welding of a diplomatic ring opposed to Germany, the Reich has not only sought English friendship, but has been actively consolidating its commercial position in the Balkans.

In this connection, a government newspaper today, in its chief editorial, declares that Austria's most important mission always has been to build bridges. The inference is clear that a bridge may be built between Germany and southeast Europe—as well as between Italy and Germany—through Austria.

Building Bridges

Such a bridge would, if it could be built, constitute a major German bulwark against Russian influence in southeast Europe. Both Rome and Moscow have major interests in the Danubian area. The two nations have been driven closer together through the estrangement of Italy and other powers as the result of the Ethiopian campaign. On the Russian side, a closer understanding with Italy would not only serve to strengthen Moscow's position in the Black sea area, but it would also form a safeguard for the Soviets against German expansion at the expense of Russian territory—a plan which, however, embodies more of conversation than actuality at the present moment.

Going to Olympics

Symptomatic of the present trend toward Austro-German rapprochement is the report from Vienna of a decision of the Austrian sports leader, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg. He has lifted the two-year old ruling which prohibited Austrians from taking part in sport contests against Germans.

Two special trains also are to leave Vienna for the Olympic Games and many efforts are being made to send a strong Austrian team to the international chess tournament, even though it is at Munich.

In addition, there is a tendency of the press to emphasize the common elements in Austrian-German histories.

Mrs. Owen's Fiance Lands

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Capt. Boerge Rohde, Danish army officer who is engaged to marry Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, arrived in the United States today in the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm.

A Landmark in American History

By a Staff Artist

Christ Church (the Old North Church), Boston, Mass.

A New England Album—XII

Serene and aloof even amidst the modern intrusion of unsavory tenement dwellings on Salem Street stands Christ Church (the Old North Church), the most ancient house of worship now standing in Boston. Built in 1723, it is not only one of the most beautiful churches in the city, but among the richest in historical recollections.

As a matter of fact, the assertion that the lanterns which beaconed for Paul Revere's "midnight ride" on April 18, 1775, hung from this Old North Church was once a bone of contention among scholars. Richard Frothingham, for instance, maintained stoutly that the lanterns shone out from another Old North Church, one which was destroyed by the British.

But because Paul Revere, when describing the church from which the signal was given, did not add that it had since been torn down, and because the church "rose above the graves on the hill," Robert Shackleton in "The Book of Boston," states that "there is no good reason to doubt its being the very building. . . ."

The handsome edifice holds many relics of times which seem ancient history to a young country—a number of fine pieces of furniture, a so-called "Vinegar Bible," a clock which has solemnly ticked off the minutes for a century and a half, and four carved trumpeting cherubims whose serene silence does not betray the fact that they were captured by an English privateer from a French ship.

In the church spire, redesigned by Bullfinch after the original steeple which was blown down in a storm, are the eight bells given by the congregation in 1774 and "the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America." The words, "Chiesa del Cristo," have been placed on a sign outside the church to attract the Italians who now inhabit the North End and who have immigrated to a new land in search of the freedom and equality of opportunity promised in the two faintly flickering lights on that April night of 1775.

Parker Surrenders Charging N. J. Police With 'Hijack' Plot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MT. HOLLY, N. J., July 9—Ellis Parker Jr., under indictment in New York for alleged participation in the kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel, and who has been a fugitive for three months, is home with his family here today after having surrendered voluntarily to the authorities yesterday. Immediately after his surrender he was brought before William H. Grady, justice of the peace, and released on bail bond of $500.

Mr. Parker declared that he did not go away because of any wrong doing.

"When I saw a large number of state police and a half dozen Brooklyn detectives in a bullet-proof car," he said in a statement to the press, "I knew if I was arrested I would never have a chance to prove that I was innocent. I would be hijacked, and the only purpose of the hijacking would be to embarrass my father and Governor Hoffman, who, as well as myself, are innocent. . . ."

Mr. Parker's surrender followed close on the heels of refusal by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman yesterday to grant demands by New York State for extradition of Ellis Parker Sr., chief of the Burlington County detectives, who also was indicted for alleged complicity in the Wendel kidnaping.

The proceedings against the Parkers, father and son, are an aftermath of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping, to which Paul H. Wendel "confessed" while allegedly held a prisoner in New York City by persons who, it was charged, were directed by the Parkers. Mr. Wendel, it also was charged was taken from New York to New Jersey by his alleged captors.

Silcox to Study European Forests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—T. A. Silcox, chief forester of the United States, today is on the high seas bound for Europe to study forestation conditions with a view to seeing what improvement can be made in this direction in the United States. The trip is being financed by the Carl Schurz Foundation, and will include a study of the whole shelter-belt system in Central Europe, the Mediterranean countries and the Scandinavian peninsula.

Mr. Silcox, who left here yesterday aboard the steamship Hansa of the Hamburg-America Line, praised the new-deal forestation work, declaring the shelter belt system here was "doing fine so far, although it is still very young."

"Reports that the trees have failed to take root and are dying on a wholesale scale are untrue," the chief forester continued. "The trees already in the ground are doing well, and we hope to continue the plan next year on a co-operative basis which will enlist the aid of the farmer as well as that of the federal and state governments."

Worker Didn't Loaf On This WPA Job

KEWANEE, Ill., July 9 (AP)—Ben Williams, Negro WPA employee who recently laid 27,000 bricks on a street paving job in one day, set a record last week.

With the thermometer registering above 90, he laid 36,519 bricks in 7½ hours—the equivalent of a quarter of a mile of 20-foot paving. A dozen helpers were kept busy bringing him the bricks, which at seven pounds each weighed more than 120 tons.

Contractors regard 15,000 bricks as a good day's work for one man.

Shoe Plant Cuts Salaries Before Workers' Wages

ENDICOTT, N. Y., July 9 (AP)—The Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation, asserting that business competition resulting from the collapse of the NRA made it necessary, has ordered a 10 per cent reduction in the pay of its 500 executives and salaried workers effective Aug. 1.

"We believe in retrenching where it won't hurt so much," George F. Johnson, chairman of the board, said in assuring the company's 18,500 shop employees that their wages would not be cut "until we are forced to do it."

Murphy Quits Manila To Seek Election As Governor in Michigan

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Frank Murphy of Detroit submitted to President Roosevelt today his resignation as High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

The President said he would hold Mr. Murphy's resignation in abeyance with the understanding that he would have a leave of absence of two months, without pay, beginning Sept. 5. This would leave final action on the resignation until after the November election and permit Mr. Murphy to resume his Philippines post if he should not be chosen Governor.

Mr. Murphy announced his action to newsmen as he left the White House. He said the resignation was to be effective at the pleasure of the President, but indicated that it was submitted to clear the way for him to make the race as Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Murphy said he would have a definite announcement on his political plans when he reached Detroit tomorrow but withheld formal announcement until that time.

Chicago Bishop Honored

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Bishop Ernest Lynn Waldorf, head of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, was elected chairman of the World Service Commission of the church at the annual meeting of the organization. Dr. J. E. Skillington, Bloomsburg, Penna., was elected secretary, and Dr. Orrin W. Auman, Chicago, treasurer.

Turkish-Russian Rift Threatened By Straits Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 9—Possibility of a breach in the Turco-Russian alliance and Anglo-Russian friendship has developed in discussions of the proposed article in the Dardanelles Convention which permits Turkey in certain circumstances to close the Straits to belligerents.

It is stipulated that measures applied to one power must be applied to all, otherwise Turkey would lose the quality of a neutral nation which, in any case, it cannot logically maintain under the Covenant.

Russia Sees Threat

But Russia sees in these provisions a threat to her position in the Black Sea. She can be bottled up effectively. If she attempts to force the Straits, she would suffer naval losses besides violating the Convention. And a hostile navy awaiting at the exit from the Straits would clearly take the Soviets at a tremendous disadvantage.

Russia, while planning to keep others out of the Black Sea in case of hostilities—unless they are authorized to enter by League mandates in virtue of regional pacts—wishes to preserve the right of egress. Britain seems to be ignoring the League and if she obtained an influence over Turkey would command the Straits.

Not a Serious Threat

Maxim Litvinoff's declaration, as Soviet Foreign Commissar, that he would leave the conference if the British plan was accepted need not be taken too seriously, the Monitor understands. It is the sort of incident which is inseparable from the atmosphere of the conference.

It is also observed that a wedge is being driven between Turkey and Russia. They are allies and Turkey in this affair of the revision of the Straits Convention has been regarded merely as a doorkeeper to the Dardanelles for Russia. That conception of their relations is perhaps too simple. Turkey may equally become a janitor for Britain.

"Belligerent Rights"

The Russian protest against the British attitude is that it lays stress on what are called belligerent rights. What are "belligerent rights"? There are legally no belligerents and therefore no belligerent rights. The whole effort since the Covenant was signed has been to abolish the legality of war. The Kellogg-Briand pact completely destroys war. The Russian conception would rule out belligerency. Yet by our amazing reversion of outmoded doctrine the British draft is based on these so-called belligerent rights. Russia on the contrary claims to build on the League.

"Force" or "Law"

According to the British draft, Turkey is empowered in certain circumstances to close the Straits without consultation of the League. The League only comes in afterward. And once the Straits are mined it is difficult to see how the door of the Dardanelles could be unlocked, even assuming there is an inclination of the League—whose future is now nebulous—to override Turkey by a two-thirds majority. In short, it is complained that the British scheme is founded on force, not law. Now every power here is considering the regulations concerning the Straits from the standpoint of an undefined future conflict, instead of the assumption of peace.

Moscow, therefore, demands that there shall be a complete recasting of this section.

Compromise Likely

In these circumstances, although a compromise is foreseen, there can be no doubt that the Montreux Conference reveals the unhappy revival of the antiquated idea of potential warfare between the Mediterranean and Black Sea powers.

Control of the Dardanelles is a real issue. Turkey, which is chiefly concerned, asserts that she takes no sides. While she prefers the Russian thesis, she will not object to any arrangements acceptable to all the powers for traffic in the Straits and the Black Sea, provided she holds the vital key, which are the fortifications along the banks of the Straits. These fortifications—already granted—are what will count in the last resort.

Research Work Is Advised In Co-operative Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9—The importance of the research phase of the consumer co-operative movement was emphasized by Dr. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College and Dr. Clair Wilcox of Swarthmore College—both members of the faculty of the Summer Institute for Social Progress—in an interview at Wellesley College today.

Speaking from his own experience as a member of a co-operative group in Swarthmore, Dr. Wilcox stressed the fact that the average resident of that community is not so much interested in price—or even in exceptional quality—as in convenient and friendly service.

Common Interest

At present the group is held together, he said, by common interest in the ideals back of the co-operative movement, and the work of distributing orders is carried on by volunteers. But to prove the practicability of the co-operative plan, he added, it is essential to operate a group on sound business principles—with a competent manager on a reasonable salary and with members buying supplies at the store because they can get at least as good service there as elsewhere, as well as better quality and known specifications.

Dr. Warne then explained the unique service which can be given by co-ordinated co-operative groups by research work in the quality of goods which they handle.

Consumers' Union

The new Consumers' Union, he said, which is an offshoot of the Consumers' Research organization, is definitely working toward co-operation with the co-operative movement—and the effort is proving beneficial to both.

There is a very marked increase in public interest in the specifications of goods of all kinds, Dr. Warne stated. This interest is embarrassing to many dealers in widely advertised products, but it is distinctly encouraging to co-operative groups since it enables them to offer a real inducement to members to buy through their stores.

More and more, he said, co-operative organizations are realizing the value of investing in research facilities and of either manufacturing or ordering their supplies to exact specifications. In many cases they keep supplied with information from outside research organizations which have analyzed similar highly advertised products—so that members can realize just what they are getting for their money in their own store or elsewhere.

Next week discussions of the co-operative movement in all its phases are scheduled as part of the institute's program.

No Evening Lecture

Last night no public evening lecture was scheduled and following a meeting at which the elements of trade unionism were explained for the benefit of those to whom the subject was new, faculty members and students gathered in canoes on the moonlit surface of Lake Waban for a song singing session.

Earlier in the day Dr. Wilcox and Ordway Tead, lecturer on personnel administration at Columbia University, expressed opinions diverging widely from those of Max Lerner, editor of the Nation, who lectured in the morning on the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

Los Angeles Shifts Airmail Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To permit a more effective cleanup of night airmail in Los Angeles and vicinity, Western Air Express advanced departure time of its late night plane to Salt Lake City, Utah, from 11 p. m. to 11:15 p. m., effective July 1.

This slight change means that last-minute letters, previously held until the following day, will be delivered in the East 12 hours earlier.

Areas gaining by the schedule revision include Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Pasadena and Huntington Park.

"As this plane is the last night departure carrying coast-to-coast airmail," Postmaster Henry B. R. Brings said, "every effort is being made to get all late airmail aboard it. Nightly poundage on this trip has been running over 400 pounds, and we believe an additional 100 pounds will be picked up, due to the 15 minutes extra time."

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Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
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Durably constructed and covered with long wearing, leather-like material. Lined with specially treated material to prevent tarnishing. Flatware not included.
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SHOE SALE
Now On
Your opportunity to buy our famous shoes under regular prices.
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Largest Cash Store in the South
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A Bright Parade of Timely Values in
O'Neill's Four-Star Sales
O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
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BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop at
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
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Style Without Extravagance

"July Flashes" . . . at THE HUB
Watch for daily announcements for "July Flashes" at The Hub. Reductions on timely items for every member of the family.
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SUN-PRUF CREAM
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We carry a full line of Elizabeth Arden's Toilet Preparations
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When the style pendulum swings to comfort, too, that's news! Kickernicks are designed in the high-style manner, but they're made for freedom, too. You'll find your favorite styles in our Lingerie Shop, Third Floor.
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BOSTON AND MAINE

Golf in COOL SEA AIR

NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
HERE'S golf to remember! . . . At old St. Andrews, on a famous '18' fanned by cool breezes from 'Quoddy Bay. Gay social life at Algonquin Hotel. Tennis, bowling, bathing, fishing . . . Cross to Digby, Nova Scotia, to The Pines hotel for more golf, tennis, deep sea fishing, swimming in outdoor pool. Try tuna fishing from old Yarmouth. Stay at the new Lakeside Inn. Kentville in Evangeline-land, has its attractive Cornwallis Inn. At Halifax is the Lord Nelson (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.).
Rates (American plan)—Lakeside Inn (June 29-Sept. 7) and Cornwallis Inn (all year), Single—$6. up; double—$5. per person. Pines Hotel (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $6. per person. Algonquin Hotel (June 27-Sept. 7.) Single—$8. up; double—$7. per person.
Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews. Ferry, Saint John—Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.
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We're Ready for Summer
Sport Fashions
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Genuine
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Plain White and Fancy Patterns
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
The W. I. Addis Company
Feminine Wearables
and Accessories at moderate prices
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Natural Looking: Self-Setting
Created by European Hair Stylists
We Study Your Type
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PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
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Smooth—smart—actively simple!
Smooth crepes . . . slippery alpaca crepes . . . dim little prints . . . confetti dots . . . garden colors, pure white with bright scarfs! You'll love the variety . . . and find the fashions absolutely perfect!
Sports Shop, Fourth Floor

Dean Proved He Is Still Game's Leading Pitcher

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the major league teams stand ready to open their third West-against-East and East-against-West series of the season today, one important feature is definitely established—the greatest pitcher in baseball today is Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals.

If any doubt of this fact ever lingered in the minds of the nation's baseball public, it disappeared after Dean gave his masterful exhibition in Tuesday's All-Star game at National League Field in Boston.

The outstanding hurlers in the majors saw action in that classic and Dean was easily the best. It is now a matter of history that he worked three innings against the rival American Leaguers and faced only nine batters. One of the thrills of Dean's sensational mound career came within the space of those three innings, when, after giving Yankee Lou Gehrig a base on balls, Dizzy caught him off first base with a perfect snap throw to Cardinal Ripper Collins.

Caught Gehrig

Gehrig is a conservative base runner. He seldom attempts to steal, and once on a bag, usually stays close until a succeeding batter connects. Probably no other pitcher in baseball could have picked the big Yankee off the initial bag.

Dean started the all-Star game by walking White Sox Luke Appling, an indication that the lanky Cardinal ace was not at his best. He had said as much before he took the mound. But as the leading sluggers of the junior circuit took their positions in the batter's box and failed to solve the blinding side-arm curve and fast ball of "Ol' Diz," the scribes in the press section agreed that they were looking down upon the greatest hurler in the business, and one of the outstanding of all time.

Dean seemed to improve with each batter. In the third inning, his final appearance in the game, when he registered the second and third outs by fanning Frank Higgins and Lefty Grove, Dizzy was so fast it was impossible to follow the ball. At the end of each pitch, his right foot would swing around off the skinned section of the hurling mound and dig into the grass.

Grimm Praises Dean

Today, scribes and fans alike are debating what the result would have been had Dean pitched the entire nine innings of that contest. Manager Charlie Grimm of the National League team, who selected Dean to start the game, contends that if Dizzy had gone the route he would have written baseball history. Grimm believes that Dean was keyed to the right pitch and that conditions were ideal for him to turn in the greatest hurling victory of the ages, but that the Cardinal star was cheated of this chance by the all-Star rule that prohibits a starting pitcher from working more than three innings.

After a three-day layoff, caused by the All-Star game, major league teams swing into action again today. Eastern teams in the National League open in the West and western American League clubs begin an invasion of the East.

The Yankees, holding a 10-game lead in the American, open a long home stand by playing a series with Cleveland. The Tigers, winner in 12 of their last 14 contests, face the surprising Senators in Washington. The Red Sox entertain the White Sox at Fenway Park, while the Browns oppose the Athletics in Philadelphia.

The Cardinals, holding a one-game lead over the Cubs in the National, begin a series with the skidding Giants at Sportsman's Park. The Cubs play a doubleheader with the Dodgers. The Bees and Reds meet in a night engagement at Cincinnati. The Pirates play host to the Phillies.

Pedals 450 Miles For Summer Skating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lake Placid, N. Y., July 9

HARRIS LEGGE, 24, of Galt, Ont., ought to have strong legs for figure skating.

He arrived in Lake Placid for the opening of the midsummer ice season after pedaling his bicycle 450 miles from his Canadian home.

Experts Busy Fixing Stadium For Final Tests

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—The Olympic Stadium at Randall's Island was turned over to the working experts for final tuning up this morning, following the last opportunity for the runners and field men to practice before the final tryouts, in which practically all of the various groups took advantage yesterday afternoon, and well into the evening hours. Already a number of changes, urged by the various athletes, have been made, and the final touches, including changes in the takeoffs, pits, etc., received the approval of the officials and competitors.

Chief of the changes involved were the extension of the high jump runway, from the left, as requested by Walter Marty and Cornelius Johnson, the tightening up of the shot-put, hammer, and discus pits, to requested specifications, and the addition of more loam and sand to the pole-vault pit.

The nine lanes into which the track will be divided for the races will be carefully surveyed and marked today, and a thorough soaking given to the entire layout tomorrow. Barring heavy rains, this will leave the track dry enough for records, but to insure a smooth surface it will also receive a slight sprinkling on Saturday morning.

New Hurdles Tested

The new Hillman hurdles for the races, which will be taken with the athletes to Berlin, were tested by that group on Monday and again yesterday, as well as the special hurdles for the 3000-meter steeplechase, also built to order for the event.

So the competitors will have no alibis for failure to qualify on the ground of poor equipment, and are assured of the best possible conditions.

A last examination of the entries for most of the events still leaves the experts unable finally to decide which will be the selected trios in practically every one of the events. Opinions are as varied as the individual making them, and though there are favorites, even these are not universally agreed upon. Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe and Eulace Peacock, a trio in the sprints, Glenn Hardin in the distance hurdles, and Donald Lash in the distance runs, are on practically all of the lists, with Cornelius Johnson in the high jump and Roland Romero in the hop, step and jump, also strong favorites, but the order of finish, and in some cases even of qualification, in the other events, is wide open.

Five candidates in the high jump, outside of Johnson, the same number in the pole vault, all over the old Olympic record, four in the metric mile, and almost any number in the 400 and 800-meter runs, are regarded highly by various selects, in varying order, while the weight events are even wider open, so that the choices are little more than guesses. William J. Bingham, in his lists, has made certain that no possible winner or qualifier has been left out on any account, and it is up to the athletes themselves to settle the positions they will qualify in.

Star Class Finals

Two other Olympic tryouts in addition to the track and field will be settled this week end, as the various star-class yachts from all over the United States will meet at Sayville, on the great South Bay of Long Island, the pioneer in this class of small boat yachting, now spread all over the world, with its scooters of the past century or more.

Then, right across from Randall's Island, in another of the Triborough Bridge developments, the new Astoria Pool, the women swimmers and divers will settle their battles for the Olympic places, ending up on Sunday evening.

Then the equipping of the successful ones will be carried out at the Hotel Lincoln, on Monday, with the various managers distributing the uniforms, assigning the staterooms, and doing the multifarious duties that are certain to develop. A special committee in charge will include A. C. Gilbert, chairman; Daniel J. Ferris, transportation; Leon M. Schoonmaker, housing; Maj. Patrick J. Walsh, quartermaster; Frederick W. Rubien, James F. Simms and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft.

Rush Indian Scout For British-American Races

GREENOCK, Scot., July 9 (AP)—Herman Whiton's Yacht, Indian Scout, which competed in the recent Scandinavian Gold Cup Series at Oslo, was being rushed by motor-truck from Newcastle today in an effort to reach here tomorrow in time for the inaugural race of the British-American Cup Series. Besides Indian Scout the American fleet is composed of Briggs Cunningham's Lucie; Philip Roosevelt's Jill, and J. Seward Johnson's Mood.

The four British yachts are R. M. Teacher's Melita, W. B. and N. P. Donaldson's Nike, J. H. Maurice Clark's Vorsa and the Lalaga, owned by Messrs. Bellville, Boardman and Leaf.

The cup goes to the team winning four of the scheduled seven races.

Navy Elects Junior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

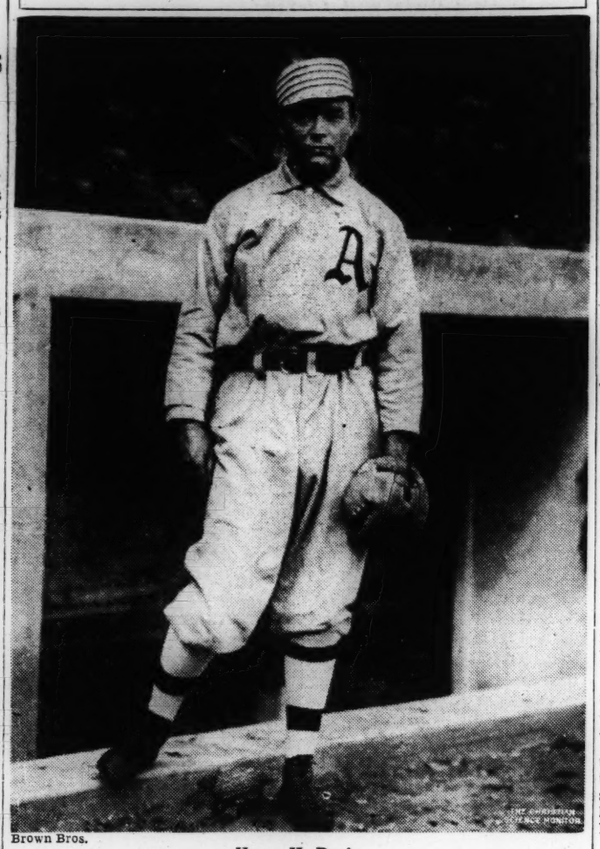
ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 9—Arthur B. Yates Jr., '38, of Norfolk, Va., has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy varsity crew for next year. Due to the fact that there was not a junior on this year's varsity eight, the midshipman elected a sophomore for the first time in history. Yeates rowed No. 5 in this year's eight, is 6ft. 3in., tall, and weighs 190 pounds.

Mrs. Lake Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., July 9—Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake of Plandome established a new record for the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club course here yesterday when she covered the 18 holes in 74, going out in 37 and coming home with the same figures. This was three strokes under par and one under the former record made by Miss Sylva Annenberg. When she made her new record, Mrs. Lake was playing in the first round of the Women's Long Island Golf Association medal-play championship tournament.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Brown Bros.

Harry H. Davis

One of Connie Mack's Stars In Early Days of Athletics

Harry H. Davis is one of those old-time baseball players who won his gold life-time pass by playing on clubs in both of the major leagues. The former star first-baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, who is now residing on the edge of Fairmount Park, started his big-league career in 1896 when he played for the Pittsburgh and New York clubs in the National League. The next year found him with Pittsburgh and 1898 found him with Louisville which was in the National League at that time. In 1899 he was with Pittsburgh and Washington for only 18 games, when he went back to the minors until 1901 when he started with the Philadelphia Athletics in the American.

He remained a member of Connie Mack's famous "White Elephants" until 1912 when he went to Cleveland, only to return to the Athletics the next year and remain there until 1917 when he retired. His life-time league and world series records follow:

League Record

Year	Club	Games	A.B.	Runs	Hits	S.H.	S.B.	P.C.
1896	Pittsburgh-New York Nationals	107	401	68	94	9	33	.234
1897	Pittsburgh Nationals	107	427	69	132	10	23	.309
1898	Louisville Nationals	94	358	49	97	9	12	.271
1899	Pittsburgh-Washington Nationals	18	64	3	12	2	9	.187
1901	Philadelphia Americans	117	498	92	153	4	26	.307
1902	Philadelphia Americans	132	555	87	171	7	31	.308
1903	Philadelphia Americans	101	403	74	120	6	24	.298
1904	Philadelphia Americans	102	403	54	168	6	15	.308
1905	Philadelphia Americans	149	602	92	171	5	36	.284
1906	Philadelphia Americans	145	551	94	161	9	33	.292
1907	Philadelphia Americans	149	582	84	155	13	20	.266
1908	Philadelphia Americans	147	513	65	127	21	20	.248
1909	Philadelphia Americans	149	530	73	142	17	20	.268
1910	Philadelphia Americans	139	492	61	122	19	17	.249
1911	Philadelphia Americans	57	163	27	36	5	2	.197
1912	Cleveland Americans	2	5	0	0	0	0	.000
1913	Philadelphia Americans	7	17	2	2	0	0	.117
1914	Philadelphia Americans	5	7	0	3	0	0	.428
1915	Philadelphia Americans	6	6	0	1	1	0	.167
1916	Philadelphia Americans	4	6	0	1	0	0	.167
1917	Philadelphia Americans	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		1738	6604	994	1868	142	321	.282

World Series Records

Club	Position	G	AB	R	H	S.H.	S.B.	Ave.
1905—Philadelphia Americans	1B	5	20	0	4	0	0	.200
1910—Philadelphia Athletics	1B	5	17	5	6	2	0	.353
1911—Philadelphia Athletics	1B	6	24	3	5	0	0	.208
Total		16	61	8	15	2	0	.246

Wanted—A Couple Of Good Umpires

BALTIMORE, July 9 (AP)—Wanted: A couple of good baseball umpires to travel some 8000 miles and umpire a few games. All expenses paid.

This call has been sent out by Leslie Mann of Miami, vice-president of the Amateur Baseball Congress, who is directing the training here of a squad of players to demonstrate the game at the Olympics in Germany next month.

Mann explained the American and National Leagues had each appropriated $500 to pay expenses of an umpire on the trip, and asked him to make the selections. President William Harridge of the American League and Ford Frick of the National telegraphed him to this effect.

"They want our demonstration of the great American game at the Olympics to be complete in every respect," Mann said. "Their action is a fine tribute to the sport."

He said he would be glad to receive "nominations" from baseball organizations, particularly those favorable to or interested in developing amateur baseball.

He expects to announce the personnel of the Olympic teams by Saturday. A squad of candidates have been working out here for a week.

The party will sail July 15 from New York and return Aug. 27.

Draco Wins Right To Represent the East

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 9 (AP)—Draco, sailed by Edward Ketcham Jr., won the right to represent the East in the final Olympic trials for international star class yachts, when she scored her third straight victory yesterday. The finals will start Friday.

Draco made a parade of the race over a 10-mile triangular course, sailed in a fresh southwest breeze. Ketcham brought his boat home nearly three minutes in front of L. K. Thorne Jr.'s Most for a total of 27 points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—American League all-stars turned back National League 4 to 1 with Jimmy Foxx hitting homer.

Three Years Ago—Denny Shute defeated Craig Wood in play-off for British open golf title. Helen Wills Moody won all-England tennis championship for sixth time, beating Dorothy Round in finals.

Five Years Ago—Lefty Grove beat Senators for seventeenth victory as Athletics increased lead to 6½ games.

Burnt Mills Polo Club Gets Tournament Dates

BEDMINSTER, N. J., July 9 (AP)—Harry East, manager of the Burnt Mills Polo Club, has announced the draw for the seven teams entered in the national junior championships polo tournament.

Games will be played at the Burnt Mills Club from July 12 to July 19, inclusive.

The Hurricane team of Laddy Sanford will play Miami Valley in an opening round game July 12. The following day the Meadowbrook Ramblers will play Burnt Mills. On Tuesday the Jersey Coast team will play the Aiken Knights, and on Wednesday the Roslyn team, which drew a bye in the first round, will play the winner of the opening game.

On July 16 the winners of the July 13 game will play the winners of the July 14 game. The final game will be played July 19.

The tournament winner will receive the challenge cup of the United States Polo Association.

U. S. Track Team Must Be at Best At Berlin Games

PRINCETON, N. J., July 9 (AP)—Big things are expected from the United States track and field team soon to sail for the Olympics in Berlin, but Owens, Hardin, Towns and company will have to be at their best to surpass the record of the team which competed at Athens 40 years ago.

Only 10 men went to the '96 games, which started the modern Olympics, but they returned with nine of the 14 titles. Four of the 10, it was recalled here today, were Princeton undergraduates.

One of the best performances was that of Robert Garrett, then a Princeton junior and now a Baltimore banker and Princeton trustee. He won the shot-put and the discus throw and was second to Ellery H. Clark, another American, in the broad jump.

Clark, now a Boston lawyer, also won the high jump. The late Thomas E. Burke, former Boston newspaper man, was a third double-winner, placing first in the 400-meter run and 100-meter dash.

James B. Connelly, who now lives in Chestnut Hill, Mass., won the hop, step and jump; William W. Hoyt, a surgeon in the foreign department of the United States public health service, won the pole vault; and Thomas P. Curtis, now a Boston contractor, won the 110-meter hurdles.

Besides Garrett, the Princeton athletes on the team were Herbert B. Jamison, Francis A. Lane and Albert C. Tyler. Jamison, a Peoria (Ill.) insurance man, was second in the 400 meters; Lane, who passed on in 1927, was second in the 100 meters, and Tyler, mathematics professor at Rutgers University, was runner-up to Hoyt in the pole vault.

The tenth member of the squad was Arthur Blake, who finished second in the 1500-meter run. He is now in the insurance business in Boston.

Yankee Features E. Y. C. Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., July 8—Commodore Gerald B. Lambert's highly tuned Yankee, after last summer's experience in English waters, featured yesterday's annual Eastern Yacht Club's regatta here by defeating her two cup-defender rivals, Rainbow and Weetamoe, to win the fiftieth anniversary race for the ancient Puritan Cup.

With expert handling of sails by the crew and timely skippering by Lambert, whose afterguard included Charles Francis Adams, noted Marblehead racer, the Yankee scudded along under the favoring winds of a typical Buzzard's Bay sou'-wester and won by 2m. 44s.

Ray Hunt's 25-rating Q Class sloop Hornet, 1935 winner of the Puritan Cup, finished 12 seconds ahead of Rainbow, with Harold S. Vanderbilt at the helm, in time allowance.

The Eastern Yacht Club continued its cruise this morning with a run to Vineyard Haven. The "J" boats are scheduled to be sent around Sow and Pigs, while the rest of the fleet sails through Quicks Hole.

Ruth Jump Winner Of Platform Dive

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Ruth Jump, 16-year-old Los Angeles girl, succeeded Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill as national high platform diving champion in competition at the Astoria Park pool yesterday. Mrs. Hill, who is training exclusively for the Olympic tryouts in the same pool this week end, did not defend.

Competition among the four competitors was exceptionally close, with Miss Jump winning with 82.19 points to 81.11 scored by 13-year-old Ruth Hoerger of Miami. Cornelia Gilissen, New York, diver from the Women's Swimming Association, was third and Helen Howard, also of New York, fourth.

Miss Jump, pupil of Mrs. Aileen Allen, Los Angeles A. C. coach and herself a former champion, has been platform diving for only a little over a year, but performed like a veteran to nose out Miss Hoerger, who was runner-up to Mrs. Hill last year.

The Los Angeles girl trailed Miss Hoerger on the first three compulsory dives but won the lay-out back somersault from the five-meter board by a large margin. She then executed a spectacular running two-and-a-half somersault from the eight-meter board as the first of her four optionals and scored well in the remainder to finish slightly in the lead.

Majors Full of Promising Rookies

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—With midyear examination successfully behind this year's big league freshmen, the early season sensations—Joe Di Maggio and Stu Martin—are not nearly so exclusive at the head of the class as they were a few weeks ago.

Although the Yankee flychaser and the Cardinal infielder are still tops among the rookies, despite the former's "bust" as an all-Star game performer and the latter's steadily fading batting mark, they are getting plenty of competition for recruit honors from several other first-year hopefuls.

Infield List

For instance, on the infield list besides Martin are such hard workers as Les Scarsella and Ruddy Hassett, first sackers for the Cincinnati Reds and Brooklyn Dodgers, respectively, and the third basemen of the Washington Senators and Pittsburgh Pirates—Johnny Lewis and Bill Brubaker.

All are batting considerably better than .300, and none has lost anywhere near as much ground in the hitting race as has Martin, who dropped from .409 to .349 in the last month.

Scarsella and Hassett probably had tougher assignments than the others, the former because he was called in after the season was well under way to plug a vital gap in the Red lineup, and Hassett because he has had to show his stuff on a club that seems headed nowhere except the cellar.

Close to Di Maggio as standout rookie in the outfield is big Jim Ripple of Montreal, one of the few parts of the New York Giant machinery that hasn't started creaking. Latest available batting statistics show Ripple around .350, despite the grade of pitching in the National League this year.

Also listed as outfield rookie class are Gene Moore, the Boston Bees' steady performer; Mike Kreevich of the White Sox, and Ernie Sulik, whose rapidly improving batting average is one of the reasons the Phillies have managed to stay out of the National League cellar.

New Catchers

The new catching material includes another promising Philly youngster, Bill Atwood, who is near the top for slugging honors, with .404 and who is seeing action in spite of the high-class backstopping manager Jimmy Wilson gets from himself and Earl Grace.

A second outstanding rookie receiver is Walter Millies of the Senators, who shares the catching job there with Cliff Bolton. Bill Lewis of the Bees, Angelo Giuliani of the Browns and Ray Berres of the Dodgers also are showing plenty of stuff.

The rookie pitching crop is not so classy as could be hoped for, although the Cardinals' Jim Winford, with three victories against one setback, and the Red Sox Jim Henry, undefeated and winner five times, are promising.

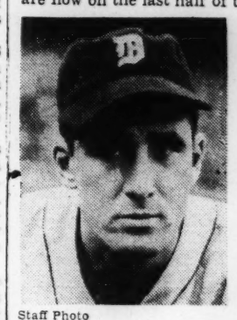
Harry Kelley, husky right-hander from Atlanta, may be even better than those two, but he will not get the chance to show it this year—not with the weak collection of Athletics Connie Mack has in Philadelphia.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Fourth of July Leaders

TODAY finds the sixteen clubs in the two major baseball leagues resuming their pennant races of 1936 after having had three days off in order that the All-Star game might be played Tuesday. For the third time this year the western clubs of the American League are swinging around the eastern circuit, while the eastern clubs in the National League are making their third invasion of the western circuit. They are now on the last half of the season, and baseball fans are watching to see how the old saying that the leaders on the Fourth of July will be the two pennant winners comes out in September. Last year it will be recalled that the two New York teams were the leaders on Independence Day; but when the bell rang down the curtain on the league races neither team was a pennant winner. This year the Yankees were again leading the American League race, while the St. Louis Cardinals were leading the Nationals.



Staff Photo
Hank Greenberg

Looks Good This Year

I must admit that while I did not pick either of the present leaders to win the pennants this year, it now looks very much as if the leaders of July 4th might make the old saying come true this fall. The Cardinals have been playing fine baseball and with Dizzy Dean pitching the kind of ball he showed in the all-Star game and with 14 victories and only five defeats in league games to date, it is going to take remarkable playing on the part of the Chicago Cubs or Pittsburgh Pirates to displace the present leaders. The battle from now on promises to be a close one between the Cardinals and the Cubs with the Pirates not yet entirely out of the race. Just now the Yankees look awfully good for the American pennant; but if Detroit gets Greenberg and Cochrane back in the lineup in the immediate future the Tigers may yet upset the Fourth of July theory.

Last Year's Results

Last year the Yankees had a margin of only two games over Detroit at midyear while the Giants were nine games ahead of St. Louis and 10½ games ahead of Chicago on the Fourth. It was, therefore, not much of a surprise to see the Tigers forge ahead over the last half of the route and defend the title which they had won the previous year; but it was indeed a surprise to see the Cubs come from third place to the leadership in the National. There was a 21-straight-victory run in their rush to the flag, while the Giants fell apart for the second successive year. Not only did Detroit shatter the old adage regarding the Fourth; but it went on to shatter its own record of never winning a World Series, by taking that title for the first time in five attempts.

* * *

The Olympic Fund

As was expected from the very start the American Olympic Committee is finding it difficult raising the money necessary to send full teams to the Olympic Games at Berlin next month. At the present writing, reports indicate that something like $140,000 is needed to cover the expenses. The final tryouts at Randall's Island are yet to be heard from, and it is hoped and expected that something like one third of that amount will be raised from them. There are expected to be some good contributions in addition. With such a fine lot of athletes ready to represent the United States in all of the various sports on the program, it is certainly to be hoped that all of the necessary money will be in hand when the athletes are due to sail on the S. S. Manhattan the 15th of this month. The men of the A. O. C. are giving their very best effort to the cause and they are worthy of whole-hearted support.

Proud 'Britannia' Ready for Scuttling

COWES, Eng., July 9 (AP)—The historic racing yacht Britannia won a 24-hour reprieve today from a watery grave.

Ready for scuttling, she rode at anchor in Cowes Roads as unsuitable weather prevented seamen from carrying out one of the last commands of the late King George.

California Club Asked To Pay Team Expenses

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (AP)—Frank A. Garbutt, president of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, waged indignant last night when advised the American Olympic Committee was asking the club to raise money to send the L.A.A.C. waterpolo team to Berlin.

"The committee guaranteed that if we would pay the expenses of our team to final tryouts, where admissions were charged, the winners would then be sent to Berlin for the Olympics," Garbutt said.

In recent tryouts in Chicago, the team defeated the New York Athletic Club in the finals.

"The American Olympic committee cannot now select the New York Athletic Club waterpolo team to represent the United States without breaking faith, not only with the L.A.A.C. but with every athlete in America," he said.

He made no comment on what action the club here will make.

Gumpert and Son Win

HEWLETT HARBOR, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—L. James and Ted Gumpert of Seawane, the last pair to finish in a field of 11 entries, won the New York State father and son golf championship at the Seawane Club with a net score of 68 yesterday. They carded an 89, but were allowed a 21-stroke handicap, the title being decided on a net basis.

Japan's Track Team Best in History

TOKYO (AP)—With a team more than twice as large and stronger in nearly every event than that which wore the Rising Sun emblem at Los Angeles four years ago, Japan hopes to finish among the first four or five nations in the track and field events of the 1936 Olympic games.

The 40 men selected to run, jump and toss the weights for Nippon at Berlin are a much better balanced and all-around more powerful aggregation than that of 1932. They are now in Helsingfors, Finland, to finish training.

Many Japanese enthusiasts are talking of second place for their favorities—no one expects them seriously to threaten America's great array of talent—but fourth or fifth would satisfy most of them. That is ambitious enough when it is considered that only eight years ago, at Amsterdam, the Japanese scored their first official points in Olympic track and field competition.

The team contains 11 entrants for the four jumping events, and Japan is likely to score points in all. Four sturdy marathoners, including two Koreans, and a rising distance star also threaten to break into the point column for Nippon.

Browns Sign Kimberlin

ST. LOUIS, July 9 (AP)—Impressed by his work in batting practice during recent weeks, the Browns have signed Harry Kimberlin, 26-year-old pitcher from Sullivan, Mo. Illness forced his voluntary retirement from baseball in 1934, when he was the property of Rochester, of the International League.

Phillies Release Pitcher

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Hal Kelleher, recruit pitcher with the Philadelphia National League club, was released on option to the Baltimore Club of the International League yesterday. He departed to join the Orioles in Buffalo.

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These the House Knew

BEFORE there was a house in that place the first Daniel, a young man of twenty-six, came up through the budding woods from the village six miles below. He was carrying an ax, a mattock, a squirrel-shooter, a kettle, and one of his bride's second-best blankets. All these made a heavy load, but he had a ride as far as Squire Watson's where the road ended. He was starting, that April morning of 1755, to settle on his new farm.

Daniel had been there three times before: once when he looked the place over to make sure that the sixty acres possessed what he wanted on a farm—water, meadow, pasture, and good timber—and again a year ago, when his neighbors came up with him and held a chopping-bee to help clear the home field. Daniel's third trip had been made the previous autumn for the purpose of burning as much as he could of the felled trees that had been drying through the summer. That had been hard work, and he had not accomplished all that he hoped; but he now had the whole summer before him to clear brush, roll logs away, transform earth-embedded rocks into stone walls, and put in some winter rye. It was an arduous summer's program, but Daniel carried it out. He also dug his well—the first step toward building the house.

* * *

ANOTHER YEAR PASSED before the house was raised, and then it went up with a great straveging and hullabaloo of men and boys from all around and a great devouring of food supplied by the women of the township. The ridgepole was christened, the neighbors went home, and Daniel and Mary, after almost two years of virtual separation, thankfully moved into their new home.

The house was a well-proportioned "salt-box," two and a half stories high in front, with a long slope behind, a big central chimney, and another chimney for the summer kitchen, which was under the lowest part of the roof. Daniel's precious well was in the summer kitchen.

* * *

DURING THE NEXT twenty years, Daniel kept hard at work clearing land and building other stone walls. He could have done more with more help, but five of his seven children were girls who were of no use except to work around the house, spin, weave, and sew, make soap and candles and preserves, and outside to do such trifling things as milk the cows, pick huckleberries, tend the garden, and mind the poultry. The town made a road from Squire Watson's up past the house, and families took up two more farms farther along the road to the west. In 1776 Daniel and his eighteen-year-old son, Daniel, went off with Colonel Humphrey's men to help General Washington capture New York. They did not succeed. The Battle of Long Island was a Continental rout, and Daniel Junior alone managed to travel home that next September. Young Daniel still had the heart to return to the army, and Mary kept the farm going with the help of the girls and her younger boy.

Young Daniel inherited the farm. He liked to build as well as his father had. It was he who added the carriage house and sheds, so that the outbuildings, entered by a door from the summer kitchen, made a long continuous passage to the left of the house. But the barn was always too far from the house and a long path had to be shoveled after every snow.

Young Daniel was a horticulturist, too, and put in great blackheart cherries, pears, gooseberries and currants, and many kinds of apples.

After his time the house knew a matriarchy. The place passed to his daughter Auria, a little slip of a woman who married Grove when she was fifteen, had her four children by the time she was twenty-two, and became a neighborhood benefactress, full of wise advice, ready aid, and profound respect. In time Auria moved to her husband's old home a mile away across the lots, and left her daughter Climena to rule the house old Daniel built. Climena's capable, thrifty viceregency lasted for more than fifty years and in those years the farm was at its best. The farm was still self-supporting, provided its occupants were not too notional, but Climena's children all hankered after town life, at least for a taste of it, and it was to a granddaughter that she gave up the stewardship in her eightieth year.

For a little while, until the granddaughter's daughter arrived at school age, the house remained in the direct line of possession. On the child's memory were imprinted pictures that still make for her a garden of delight—the great cherry tree by the kitchen doorstep, the Golden Sweet apple blossoming over the dooryard fence, a butternut tree at one of the boundary corners: and things to do—driving the cows home at set of sun along roadsides that smelled of honeysuckle, boiling down the sap she had caught from the long rows of trees in front of the house, pulling artichokes from the walled garden below the kitchen, parching corn on the red-hot top of the kitchen stove, watching Father and the oxen breaking out the road in winter, and waiting, waiting, waiting for the spring to come and arbutus to bloom under the leaves in the east pasture.

* * *

THE DESIRE FOR good schools made them leave the farm. The next owner was Albert, an absentee landlord whose tenants tried with indifferent success to make the place a dairy farm. Albert's sons in turn sold to Jan, who was born on a Balkan tableland and learned farming on a small scale in his own country.

The last of the family that built the house in 1756 went back to it not many years ago. Outside she found it looking much less like her memory pictures than she would have believed possible. The maples had been cut down, the houseyard was filled to the very shadow of the eaves with bushes of small fruit—raspberries, currants, and blackberries. And there was a veranda on the house, brand new and obscuring old Daniel's good doorway. But inside the house she found the corner cupboard in the parlor miraculously intact, and in the garret she came upon two almost unbelievable relics of her childhood—the worn cobbler's bench on which heads of the family for generation after generation had mended the family shoes and repaired harnesses on rainy days, when it was impossible to work out of doors; and in the further attic under the declining roof, in the place where Nigger, the cat, used to watch to keep mice away from the corn, there still remained, stuck in a joist, the Hessian bayonet with which she had often seen Great-Grandfather shell the hard yellow kernels from the cobs.

To Jan these things were nothing. He would let her have them all, including the parlor cupboard which she refused to disturb, for the price of gasoline to carry his next picking of raspberries to town.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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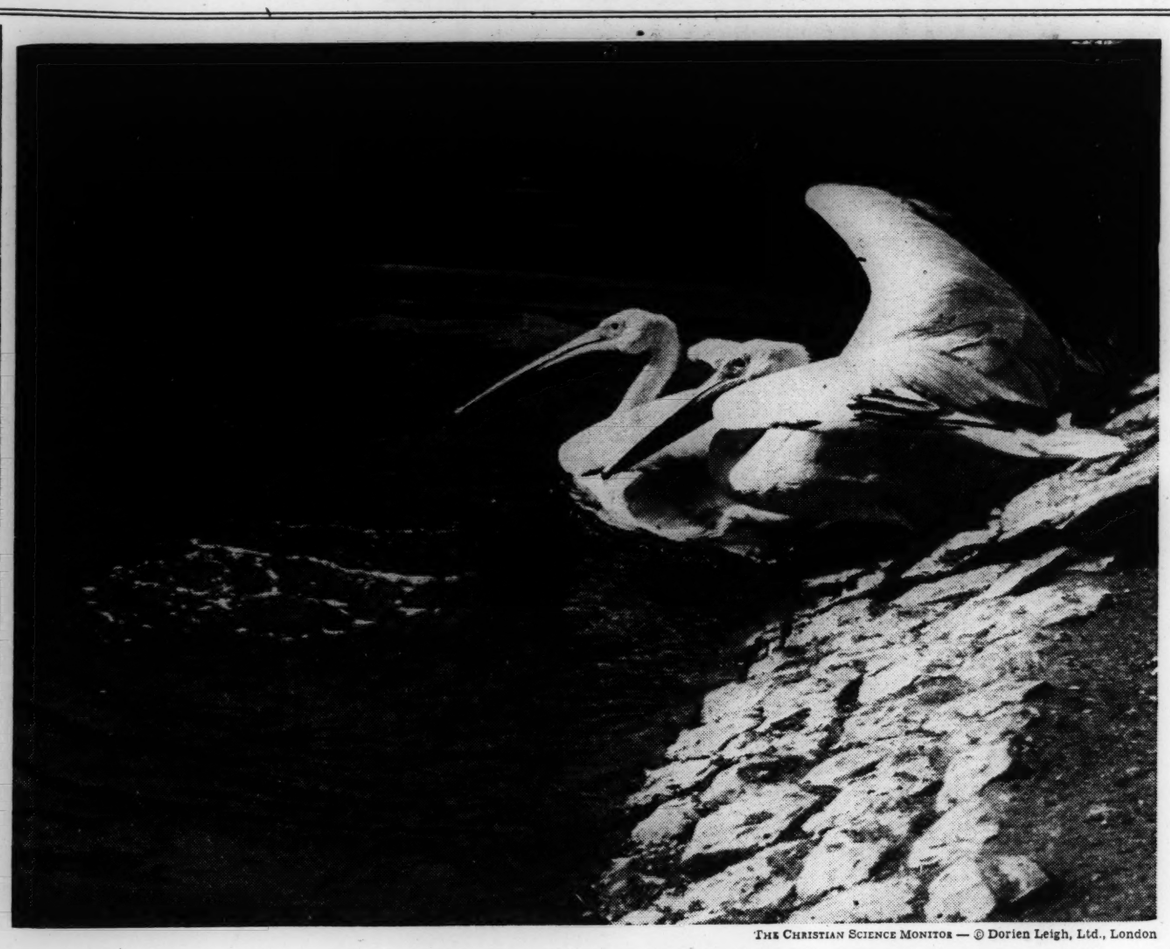

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PELICANS ABOUT TO ENTER THE WATER

EARLY in the morning, when the Park is waking from the dew of night, and the wild ducks rise into the bright air with excited calls, twisting and turning and sliding down the sun tracks into the water with a speed that takes them half across the lake,—early in the morning the pelicans, on their little rock-island, yawn to the sky.

There are three of them—the Dictator, who has lived in St. James's Park for thirty years or more, and his two companions. It is the Dictator who gives the order to yawn; who decides the moment for Feather Drill to commence; who leads the way when the moment has arrived to cross the water to the green stretches of the lawn. Occasionally he takes it into his head to paddle at terrific speed up the lake and back again before settling down for the day and, when this happens, his companions paddle at terrific speed in his wake. But the usual routine is to cross to the lawn and stand for hours on end, with strong feet planted on the grass and feathers warming in the sun, silent, contemplative, ruminating on whatever things pelicans do ruminate on.

By some curious process of reasoning, which the keepers of the Park cannot explain, the Dictator knows when Summer Time begins and ends; he alters his methodical movements accordingly—perhaps he can count the strokes of Big Ben across the way. His time for leaving the rock-island in the morning is between 8:45 and 9:00, and for sauntering across the lawn to the hedge for the one-day meal of fish is 4:00, after which he gives the order for Retirement and paddles back to the island again. This routine never varies except during the short periods when, in the grip of winter, ice covers the lake. Then, when the order for Retirement has been given, instead of crossing to the island, the Dictator does a right-about turn and, followed by his companions, makes his way to a sheltered corner behind the hedge where a special sleeping place has been prepared for them.

While the members of His Majesty's Government are busy over their tasks of settling the affairs of State in the great buildings at the end of the Park, the three pelicans turn their heads in the opposite direction and leave them to it. Still as statues, they silently ignore the persistent attention of passing visitors and the endless remarks about the size of their beaks. Perhaps they are bored, or perhaps they are evolving deep-laid plans—or perhaps they are just being pelicans.

To Make a Prairie

TO MAKE a prairie it takes a clover and one bee,—
One clover, and a bee,
And revery,
The revery alone will do
If bees are few.

—EMILY DICKINSON, in "The Poems of Emily Dickinson." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Pendant Cherries Against the Blue

LADDERS stood against the trees, and men picked right and left, with Johnny Hook among them; while, below, Susan and Milly Daynes were packing the round baskets, and Jenny Crowns, with Rosa May, helped them. A little tent of sacks had been rigged in the midst, where stood the scales and weights, and all round it glistened piles of fruit, red and white and black. . . .

The snowy clouds of spring blossoms, that had fluttered and showered their petals on the winds of May, now fulfilled their promise. Over the grassy hill, kept verdurous through the fiery days of high summer by their shadows, the cherry trees prospered—three hundred of them—and their boughs were bending with tons of fruit.

Seen from beneath the innumerable lance-shaped leaves, each streaked with light, made a hatched and shining pattern across the branches, and through this bright garment, so regularly woven, there broke from the stout grey boles beneath a forked, ascending network of boughs that supported the round canopy of each tree. Against this framework fell the leaves, and the effect was so ordered, the pattern so severe and restrained that one had imagined a conventional design based on nature's more lavish plan rather than a scheme of beauty itself natural. But the life of the orchards, the supreme touch that lifted the heavy summer green and wakened each tree to life and lustre, lay in the glory of the fruit. Tame had the hillside been but for the cherries that hung so joyous and sparkling on every bough, and with their weight drew down the branches into graceful arcs about each tree. To the very finials of old wood, the scarlet and black, the cream and ruby climbed, now in clustering branches, now threading each leafy limb with beads of many colours. They had come to ripeness together and every berry of a million berries took the sun on its cheek and flashed one little point of golden light from its polished surface. They crowded the sprays, and hung in glittering curves against the inner darkness of each tree; they drew a maze of radiance over the foliage; while the noonday sun penetrated each tree mass and threw upon the grass beneath a dancing shadow, mottled, and chequered with little discs of light. The fruit blazed like precious stones, and all famous cherries dwelt here and touched branches in amity. . . .

At orchard edge, the final boughs had the sky for background, and their pendant leaves and fruit were etched sharply against the blue. But all began to lose their finery fast. Persistent, dry, musical notes rang from aloft. They were the sounds of men's feet on the ladders, for many of the rungs under their iron-shod boots gave out melody as of a xylophone. There was a hum of insects too, audible through the chatter of voices, and in corners as yet unapproached many wings fluttered and the blackbirds, starlings and thrushes fed. —From "The Green Alleys," by EDEN PHILLPOTTS. (New York: Macmillan.)

With the Sponge Divers

A SPONGE is fairly typified in the minds of most persons by the common bath sponge which is so extensively farmed in warm seas for toilet purposes. The form that is sold in shops is but the horny skeleton of a large colony, each individual being bound one to the other to form a single solid mass. All are interdependent for the general welfare on the other members of the community.

To appreciate the true nature of a sponge one should obtain a portion of one of the many species common round our shores, or failing this, a branch of the vivid green freshwater sponge so common upon lock gates and canal buttresses. A fresh specimen placed in water to which has been added a little carmine soon reveals the fact that it is not, as at first appears, a vegetable growth, incapable of independent action, since the coloured water can be seen to be flowing in a rhythmic pulsating manner. The holes or pores of the sponge lead to a complex series of canals off which branch small chambers lined with hair-like whips which ceaselessly lash the water, and by so doing set up currents that carry food to the sponge's interior.

Three main species are fished in the Mediterranean; the most important fisheries have long been established in Florida, the Aegean Sea and North Africa. These sponges, so attractive in their commercial form, are black and slimy during life and are securely anchored to shells, rocks or other solid objects. Up-to-date diving apparatus is often used to gather them, but much of the work is still done by naked native divers, whose methods of operation vary with the locality. The native divers of the Aegean are world-famous for their skill and endurance. The diver has a life-line attached to his right arm and thus equipped leaps overside with a thirty-pound block of marble, which bears him to the seabed twelve to forty fathoms below. Here he stays for about two minutes, filling a basket with sponges at lightning speed, when he is hauled to the surface, his marble "sinker" attached to another line being recovered separately. The sponges are stamped upon and beaten and then hung overside.—E. G. BOULENGER, in "A Natural History of the Seas." (London: Duckworth. New York: Appleton-Century.)

"Who did hinder you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES the thought may present itself to us that if we were situated differently we could make much greater progress, or that if a member of our family or a business associate would only do so and so, we could then accomplish the high goal we are hoping to win. But are these arguments true? No, because they do not come from God, but from the carnal mind, which Paul tells us is "enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). A right desire and a firm resolve to progress Spiritward cannot be frustrated. One is usually found doing the things he wants to do, for "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

God, Spirit, is infinite, and there is no place in the infinitude of Spirit for obstruction of any kind. Maintaining in thought the truth about spiritual creation, including spiritual man, will eliminate from our experience everything that is claiming to obstruct.

But someone may ask, Do you mean to say that my circumstances, associates, or environment do not influence my spiritual progress in any way? We may answer this question in the words of Paul (Galatians 5:7), "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" The brook is often widened in making its way beyond the obstructions it encounters.

One who thought that he could make great progress in his business if he could be separated from another whose attitude seemed to him to be an insurmountable barrier in his work, at length found this so-called barrier removed. He was then awakened to see that this individual had never been a hindrance to him. He saw clearly that it was only his own thought about the situation that had obstructed his activity. He also found that no real progress had been brought about by the separation from this individual, that every step forward had to be taken as before, and that much prayerful study and consecration to good were needed to enable him to win his desired goal. Thus he proved true the words of Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 10), where, in speaking of enemies, she says, "Even in belief you have but one (that, not in reality), and this one enemy is yourself—your erroneous belief that you have enemies."

Progressive steps, brought about through clear, steadfast realization of the truth, as revealed in Christian Science, bless not only the one taking them, but all those who are in any way associated with him. It is our duty to be active and progressive, and no condition or environment can hinder us if our love for God and man is greater than all else. All good is already established in God, divine Mind, and we make this good our own in the measure that we keep consciously at one with divine Mind by reflecting the qualities of Mind.

Often a seeming obstruction shows us that we must rise higher spiritually, and thus reach heights we should not otherwise attain. When Joseph was cast into the pit by his brothers, had he let discouragement or resentment occupy his thinking, his release might not have come about so quickly. But he was soon lifted out and sold "into Egypt unto Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh's, and captain of the guard." We all know the story of how Joseph's master saw that God was with him, and of how "he made him overseer over his house, and all that he had he put into his hand." No Biblical story depicts greater progress made under seemingly adverse circumstances than that of Joseph. His obedience and spiritual vision enabled him to continue to press forward, and by wise economy and foresight to sustain the people, including his father, and his brothers who had wronged him, during the time of famine. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 238), "To fall away from Truth in times of persecution, shows that we never understood Truth."

There are steps to be taken Godward and great spiritual victories to be gained by each and every one. Are we submitting to the testimony of the material senses and allowing some seeming obstruction to build a wall around us and stop our activities, or are we using every difficult experience as a spur to urge us onward to greater achievement? No circumstance in itself ever hindered anyone. If one's efforts seem to be thwarted, it is one's own insufficiently spiritual thinking about the circumstance, and not merely the situation, that is hindering. A verse of an inspiring hymn reads:

"Armed with faith, may we press onward,
Knowing nothing but Thy will;
Conquering every storm of error
With the sweet words: Peace, be still."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Rendezvous With a Fawn

How could I guess that I was going
To stand beside the bar-way gate?
I merely went there, never knowing,
To look a little while, and wait;

The fragrance of the pasture steaming
Up from fog-drenched bush and ground,
Was like a warm and summer dreaming,
And then he came, without a sound;

Stepping slowly toward the gateway,
Looking at me like a friend;
Coming on and on till straightway
I could see the shallow bend

At his knee, the downward curving
To the small and polished hoof;
Coming nearer, never swerving,
Gazing at me as in proof

Of his instant comprehension
That my mood of waiting there,
Meant for him a brief suspension
Of alert and anxious care;

Then he stooped to nip a clover,
Taste the bushes green and bright,
Passing by, and jumping over
Bars beyond me,—out of sight.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

„Wer hat euch aufgehalten?"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MANCHMAL kommt uns wohl der Gedanke, daß wir viel größeren Fortschritt machen könnten, wenn wir uns in einer andern Lage befänden, oder daß wir ein erhofftes hohes Ziel erreichen könnten, wenn nur eines unserer Angehörigen oder ein Mitarbeiter das und das täte. Aber sind diese Vorwände wahr? Nein; denn sie kommen nicht von Gott, sondern von dem fleischlichen Sinn, der nach Paulus „Feindschaft wider Gott" ist (Röm. 8, 7). Das rechte Verlangen und der feste Entschluß, geistigen Fortschritt zu machen, können nicht vereitelt werden. Man pflegt gewöhnlich das zu tun, was man gern tut; denn „wo euer Schatz ist, da ist auch euer Herz".

Gott, der Geist, ist unendlich, und in der Unendlichkeit des Geistes hat Hemmung irgend welcher Art keinen Raum. An der Wahrheit über die geistige Schöpfung einschließlich des geistigen Menschen im Denken festhalten, scheidet alles, was zu hemmen sucht, aus unserer Erfahrung aus.

Aber es mag jemand einwenden: Wollen Sie sagen, daß meine Verhältnisse, meine Mitarbeiter oder meine Umgebung meinen geistigen Fortschritt in keiner Weise beeinflussen? Wir können diese Frage mit den Worten des Paulus beantworten (Gal. 5, 7): „Wer hat euch aufgehalten, der Wahrheit nicht zu gehorchen?" Der Bach wird oft breiter, wenn er seinen Lauf über die Hemmnisse nimmt, denen er begegnet.

Jemand, der dachte, er könnte in seinem Geschäft großen Fortschritt machen, wenn er von einem andern, dessen Haltung ihm ein unüberwindliches Hindernis bei seiner Arbeit zu sein schien, getrennt wäre, wurde schließlich dieses vermeintliche Hindernis los. Er erwachte dann zu der Erkenntnis, daß dieser Mensch ihm nie ein Hindernis gewesen war; und er sah ein, daß nur sein eigenes Denken über die Lage seine Tätigkeit gehemmt hatte. Er fand auch, daß er durch die Trennung von dem Betreffenden keinen wirklichen Fortschritt gemacht hatte, daß er wie vorher jeden Schritt vorwärts machen mußte, und daß viel andachtsvolle geistige Arbeit und Hingebung an das Gute nötig waren, ihn zu befähigen, das erwünschte Ziel zu erreichen. So bewies er die Wahrheit dessen, was Mary Baker Eddy betreffs Feinde sagt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 10): „Selbst in der Annahme hast du nur e i n e n (und diesen nicht in Wirklichkeit), und dieser e i n e Feind bist du selber,—deine irrige Annahme, daß du Feinde habest".

Fortschrittliches Vorwärtskommen, das einem durch klares, unerschütterliches Vergegenwärtigen der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit gelingt, segnet nicht nur den, der sich darum bemüht, sonden auch alle, die irgendwie in Beziehung zu ihm stehen. Es ist unsere Pflicht, tätig und fortschrittlich zu sein, und kein Zustand und keine Umgebung können uns hindern, wenn unsere Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen größer ist als alles andere. Alles Gute ist in Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, schon fest gegründet, und wir machen uns dieses Gute in dem Maße zu eigen, wie wir durch Widerspiegeln der Eigenschaften des Gemüts mit dem göttlichen Gemüt bewußt eins bleiben.

Oft zeigt uns ein scheinbares Hemmnis, daß wir geistig höher steigen müssen, wodurch wir Höhen erreichen, die wir sonst nicht erreichen würden. Wäre Josephs Denken, als ihn seine Brüder in die Grube warfen, von Verzagtheit oder Groll erfüllt gewesen, so hätte er seine Befreiung wahrscheinlich nicht so schnell erlangt. Aber er wurde bald aus der Grube herausgehoben und „in Ägypten dem Potiphar, des Pharao Kämmerer und Hauptmann der Leibwache" verkauft. Wir alle wissen, wie Josephs Herr sah, daß Gott mit ihm war, und wie „er ihn über sein Haus setzte, und alles, was er hatte, unter seine Hände tat". Nirgends sonst in der Bibel lesen wir von größerem Fortschritt unter scheinbar widrigen Umständen. Josephs Gehorsam und geistiger Blick befähigten ihn, unaufhaltsam vorwärts zu dringen und durch weise Sparsamkeit und Voraussicht das Volk einschließlich seines Vaters und seiner Brüder, die ihm Unrecht zugefügt hatten, während der Hungersnot zu erhalten. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 238): „Wenn wir in Zeiten der Verfolgung von der Wahrheit abfallen, so ist das ein Zeichen, daß wir die Wahrheit nie verstanden haben".

Alle Menschen ohne Ausnahme müssen ihre Schritte zu Gott hinlenken und große geistige Siege erringen. Fügen wir uns dem Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne und lassen wir ein scheinbares Hemmnis eine Mauer um uns bauen und unser Wirken zum Stillstand bringen, oder lassen wir uns jede schwierige Erfahrung als Ansporn zu größerem Vollbringen dienen? Noch nie hat ein Umstand an sich jemand gehindert. Wenn unsere Anstrengungen scheinbar vereitelt werden, so ist es nicht die Lage, in der wir uns befinden, sondern unser unzulängliches geistiges Denken über den Umstand, was hindert. Ein Vers eines inspirierenden Liedes lautet:

„Mit Glauben gewappnet, nur Deinen Willen kennend,
Können wir vorwärts dringen
Und jeden Irrtumssturm besiegen
Mit den Worten: ‚Schweig und verstumme!'"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Edna, a local taxi driver, and the Rowes, their nearest neighbors, helped them to learn country ways. But it was often hard going for the city family.

Chapter Six

NEXT morning there was a queer stillness outside the little house, and it seemed lighter than usual. Martin, first to wake, stumbled to his window and pulled aside the shade. Field and hillside lay smooth and white, blanketed under a three-inch snowfall.

"Two letters for Kay, one for you, Penny, and the newspaper," Garry announced, stamping the snow off her feet as she came in from the mailbox. "Why I never get any mail in this household I don't know. I shall start writing letters to myself soon."

She knew the writing on one of the envelopes she dropped into Kay's lap and smiled as she slipped it uppermost.

"Nothing from father?" said Mrs. Ellis. "Well, he never does write often."

"It's only 10 days," Garry reminded her. "If father writes once in three weeks he's doing wonders. The best way is for us to miss writing to him once in a while."

Her mother read through her letter slowly and then sat for a moment holding the thin close-written pages on her knee, her face troubled.

"Nothing wrong with Aunt Margaret?"

"No, she's all right. But Peggy has to go to New Mexico for the winter. The trouble for Aunt Margaret is that she can't possibly go down there with her now that she has this job, and Peggy can't go alone. She wants to know if I could go; she says she would rather have me than anyone because she'll feel so much easier if I'm there, but I don't see—"

"Could I be any use?" asked Kay quickly.

Garry Settles It

"My dear, I'd propose it in a minute, but you know how Aunt Margaret is, and you know what Peggy is like. It's got to be some older person who can keep her in order and make her mind. You're both too much of an age for you to have any sort of control over her.

"No, Kay, I wish you could, for it would be a grand chance for you and perhaps later Aunt Margaret would be glad of it, but you'd be no use just now. And I can't think of anybody else."

"Of course you can go," said Garry promptly. "We can get along here perfectly well by ourselves and it would do you a whole lot of good, too. How long is it for?"

"Aunt Margaret thought for a month or so anyway, till she could make some other arrangement. She really is at her wit's end, this happening just now. She says she insists on making it a business arrangement; someone would have to go anyway, and Peggy's uncle is helping with the expenses."

"Then that settles it. The idea of an Ellis turning down a job, and in New Mexico at that! I call it a rank piece of luck," Garry decided.

"It wouldn't be much, I imagine, but at least it would pay for someone to stay here with you while I'm away, and I shall have practically no expenses myself to think of. I do dislike to refuse if it can be managed, for Aunt Margaret has always been so good to us and this would be a chance to help her out in return." Mrs. Ellis's face cleared as she spoke.

"Yes, when I think of relations I never count Aunt Margaret in with them. She's quite different," Garry agreed.

"We won't need anyone," Kay said. "Garry and I can manage perfectly and you won't have to worry about the children, for one of us will write to you every two days. And there are the Rowes right across the way. It isn't a bit like being alone here."

An Appeal to Cousin Carrie

"Yes, I'm glad of that; we couldn't have kinder neighbors. But there has got to be someone in the house; I wouldn't dream of it otherwise, in winter and all."

"I don't suppose it'll be any worse in winter than it is now," Garry said, "and anyway someone else in the house isn't going to prevent it. What we will do before you go is to have the telephone put in; then we can always call up if we need to without going across the road in bad weather, and you'll feel safer about us. That's much more important. Now you write your wire to Aunt Margaret so as to set her mind at rest and I'll take it right over to Mary's, and then we can talk about the rest."

Garry had a way of clinching matters.

The telephone was put in; hitherto they had managed without it, for the two houses were so near it was very little trouble to slip across. But about the "someone" Mrs. Ellis was firm Edna would have been the real person, but Edna couldn't leave home, and there was no one else in the neighborhood.

In the end, and reluctantly, Cousin Carrie was appealed to, after much groaning from Kay and Garry. Cousin Carrie was interested in various kinds of social work and could generally be relied upon to "know of someone" among her many proteges. She knew of someone now.

"It is difficult," she wrote, "to find exactly the type of person you want at such short notice, for most of the women I know who are out of jobs and might be glad of such an opportunity are far too young. I think I have been fortunate, therefore, in getting hold of Mrs. Cummings. She has been living with a married daughter recently, but before that worked as housekeeper and caretaker for several good families. She is used to the country and thoroughly reliable, elderly but quite capable of light assistance and general supervision, and with two grown girls in the house that is all that should be necessary. She would be willing to come to you for $40 a month and her keep, but I gather that under the circumstances would expect to be treated as one of the family."

Penny Starts Off

"What else would one expect?" commented Garry when the letter was read aloud. "We're plain people; no room here for a servants' hall if we wanted one. But I think if she's only going to give light assistance and be treated as one of the family, $40 is a lot of money these days. I'd expect to work for $40 a month."

"What does she mean by 'general supervision'?" Kay wondered. "She isn't going to be in charge of us, anyway."

"It's Cousin Carrie's delicate way of suggesting a chaperone," Garry explained. "Obsolete term, to be found in all good Victorian dictionaries. Look it out, Kay."

It seemed only a day between Aunt Margaret's letter and the final moment when Edna drew up at the house, cheery as usual.

"Just you have a good time and don't you worry about the family, Mrs. Ellis," she said, while Garry and Martin were hoisting suitcases into the back of the car. "I'll drive out once in a while to keep an eye on them."

And Mary Rowe came flying across the road, bareheaded as usual.

"Goodbye, and you remember Neal and I are right across the way here. If the chimney burns down or the weather gets too cold they can all come over and live with us. There's plenty of room, I mean it. Jimmie wants you to mail him a horned toad from Arizona if you find one, but I told him you'd be far too busy."

"I don't suppose it will be for more than a few weeks," Mrs. Ellis said as they crowded round for the last hug. "Take good care of yourselves and write to me every week!"

Then the car was off, growing smaller and smaller as it jolted down the hill.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — The Otter Slipped From His Lair

The Otter Soliloquizes

WHERE the flooded stream plays through the reeds, the old otter slips from his lair under the overhanging bank. The water, not more liquid-moving than he, takes him with barely a splash. A flirt of his powerful tail, and he flashes down the center of the stream, his beady eyes as keen as ever.

As he slides and twists down the current, they pierce the murk of every pool, searching for a meal until, his hunger satisfied, he leaves the water and rolls where the early morning sun warms the sandy bank.

Squirming on his back, he is relaxed and happy, uttering little whistling cries that might be the voices of the reeds, until gradually his gambols lessen, and he sinks into a lazy quiescence.

Out here on the bank the sunshine is pleasant, and the air pulses slowly with the hum of insects. His whiskered head sinks to the ground.

Day-Dreaming

Lazily his thoughts wander back to another sunny spell many seasons ago—his first summer, coming upon him warm from the arms of a gentle spring—when, with his four brothers and sisters, he had emerged into a world just opening its green eyes in early waking.

His world at first had been no more than a bed of rushes in a hole in a shelving river bank. Here he had lain with his kin, his perceptions not reaching beyond the immediate question of food.

But before long the young otters had ventured to the mouth of the hole, and here had burst upon them a sphere unknown, the immensity of which was staggering to the limits of their youthful understanding. This new world consisted chiefly of swirling water that washed almost to their little webbed feet, and they stood for a moment watching it in astonishment before dashing back to their bed of rushes.

Strange to recall this early fear of the well-loved element!

Nor did their next few ventures produce any greater confidence in this watery terror. It was in vain that their parents dived with sinuous ease, sliding like streaks of molten pitch into the water, then turning their heads to utter little sounds of encouragement, for their example produced no corresponding activity among the young ones trembling on the brink and giving out piteous cries.

In the Stream

Then had come the next stage, when the old otters had taken the babies afloat on their backs. How well he remembered finding himself entirely surrounded by the rushing stream for the first time. It had seemed so near and so menacing, and clinging desperately to his mother's fur, he had raised his trembling voice in reedy terror.

And yet, almost without realizing it, fear had passed, and in its place he had found himself swimming with an ease little short of his parent's.

Thus spring gave place to the hazy warmth of summer, and all through the warm months the river brought them perfect happiness.

He remembered the willows that leaned over the water murmuring to themselves of the many summers that had faded over them as the breeze stirred softly through their leaves; he remembered the nights when stars played among the ripples. That was long ago. He had traveled far, in many waters, since then; he had seen many things and learned much.

The sun moved slowly over the sandy bank. It was very pleasant to lie in its kindly warmth and rest for awhile.

BERNARD VENABLES

Open Season for Camp Crafts

Many Hobbies Start in Camp

CAMP grounds which are thickly forested immediately suggest crafts using the raw material of trees. One of the oldest of Indian handicrafts is basketry. Many small, useful objects can be made by even very young campers by the simple process of weaving with the hands.

A Passamaquoddy Indian teaches the making of baskets from a brown ash log at one of the camps in Maine. The boys pound off the layers of fiber (there is a layer for each year the tree has been growing) and shave the strips with a knife while holding them across the knee. The only tools required are an ax and a jacknife.

Boy Scouts in the camp—Camp Maranacook, Reedfield, Maine—have built an Adirondack shelter of logs, but the really special bit of craftsmanship is the log cabin made by the older boys. A woodwork instructor at the camp is Mr. A. L. McRae, who is head of the carpentry class at the Boston Trade School for Boys.

He has taught the boys to put up a cabin using the methods by which the early pioneers in this country erected their log dwellings.

Getting the Logs

The boys go out into the woods, fell the trees they need and bring them to the spot chosen for the location of the cabin, which is usually at some distance from the campus proper. The first cabin they made was 15 feet square.

Having assembled as many spruce logs as they are likely to need, they cut them to length and notch them so that they will project at the corners. The floor and the roof timbers they also make of the logs. When a fir balsam is used the branches are stripped and the needles kept for pillow fillings.

Logs, when put together, have to be chinked. For this filling of the intervening spaces they gather moss in the woods. They also use twigs and branches taken from the felled trees. This gives a smooth face to the walls. Window and door openings are cut out, and board frames are placed in the spaces. The boys make screens for the windows, and batten shutters with hinges at the top which, when opened, shed the rain.

Pine is used for the floor and roof boards. The roof is tar-papered, with split branches for battens over the tar-paper. Such a cabin is the real thing, not an imitation building made from slabs which the mills produce today. It is an excellent meeting-house for seniors, and a capital place in which to spend the night, when permitted to be away from the regular camp.

A Lookout Tower

When the cabin is on the edge of a lake, a runway is built. It is a good idea to make the main project a co-operative one, with a porch, railings, birch-seats, window boxes and so forth individual pieces of work. Two boys last year at the camp described made a 30-foot lookout tower, in the scout manner, lashing the logs together instead of nailing them.

To their first cabin the boys later added two els 10 by 15 feet, so that in addition to the original room they now have a sleeping room and a dining room. This year they will probably add a kitchen, where they will be able to experiment with cookery on a wood stove.

In making the furniture for the cabin the boys are given an opportunity to exhibit individual taste and ability to design. They usually make a pine-topped table, using the heavier branches of the felled trees for the legs and rails. Chairs and stools and other small pieces of furniture are also made from branches.

Many of the boys who make the log cabins and furniture are makers of kayaks, too. The Eskimo boats are so light that any boy old enough to make one can carry it.

Pine frame is generally used, put together with waterproof glue and nails, and covered with a lightweight duck canvas. Two coatings of airplane "dope" shrink the canvas and make it taut.

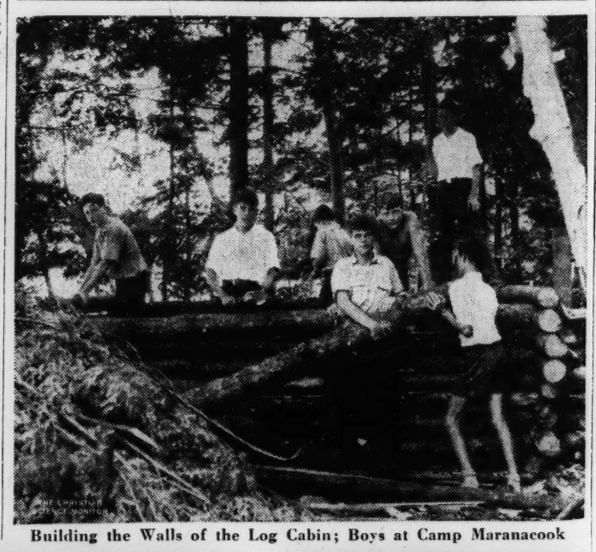
Younger boys at the camp are fond of making paddle wheel boats, some small enough to attach to the end of fishing lines and trail through the water. Wooden "mules" or clogs for swimming are easy to make. So are garden ornaments animal-shaped doorstops, bird houses and book ends.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, the director of the camp, has added craft after craft during the past 20 years, for it is his conviction that a really worth-while camp is not just a place in which to idle the summer away, but one where boys may develop in an educational way. He himself is an enthusiastic maker of Indian baskets. While no boy is compelled to enter the workshop, 90 per cent of the campers voluntarily carry on some project there.

Long after the last swim of the summer has been taken, and the canoe paddles hung up, boys who have learned at camp how to make things out of wood are found in their own cellar workshops hammering or carving or sawing. Sometimes a boy's camp craft has become the hobby of a father or an uncle or a friend who did not go to camp.

PEARL STRACHAN

[This is the second of four articles on camp crafts, which are appearing on this page on successive Thursdays.]



Building the Walls of the Log Cabin; Boys at Camp Maranacook

Boys at Camp Maranacook, Reedfield, Maine, Living in a Log Cabin They Have Built Themselves

Knots and Their Uses

By Arthur Groom

ALL boys and girls should know something about the proper tying of knots when camping, climbing, typing up parcels, or doing anything else where strong, non-slip knots are required.

First you should realize that there are three things that make up a good knot.

1. The knot must be one that can be tied very quickly.
2. It must be one that holds fast when pulled tight.
3. It must be the kind that can be undone in a few seconds.

If you bear these three points in mind you will soon become as expert as a sailor.

When practicing knot tying you should use a short piece of hemp rope with the ends protected against fraying by what is known as "whipping." And here is the first thing to learn. In the illustration (Fig. 1) is shown a stout portion of rope properly bound to prevent it from fraying.

This is how it is done. Lay a piece of strong twine along the end of the rope, holding it in place with the thumb of your left hand. Next wind the long part of the twine round and round the rope covering the end of the twine you laid along it as you go.

Then, take the other end of the twine and loop it back along the rope and continue to wind over this second end until you have used the twine up. Finally pull the end tightly and cut it off close to the rope.

Before showing you how to tie the "overhand" and the "figure-of-eight" knots, let me point out the three principal parts of a rope.

1. The Standing Part is the

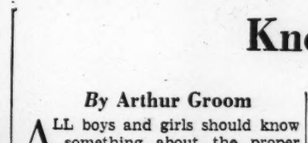


FIG. 1.

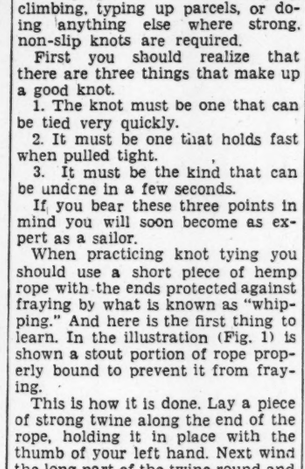


FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

long, unused portion of the rope on which you work.

2. The Bight is the loop that is formed whenever the rope is turned back upon itself.

3. The End is the part you use in leading, or the short end.

Memorize these three parts of a rope after studying the drawing (Fig. 2), and then begin on your first knot.

The "overhand" is used to make a knob on a rope, or merely as the beginning of a more complicated knot. Start with the position shown in the diagram (Fig. 3), back the end round the standing part and up through the bight. Then draw the rope tight and the knot is tied.

For the "figure-of-eight" knot, make a bight as before then lead the end round the back of the standing part and down through the bight. This knot will not jam as an overhand knot does. (Fig.4).

The Reef Knot

Still dealing with the simplest, and yet the most useful knots, the 'Square or Reef Knot" is the commonest in use for joining two ropes together. It is often used in bandaging because it never slips or jams, and is exceedingly easy to untie.

Take an end of each rope and cross the right under the left. Then turn the right end over the left and bring it up. Next bring the left end over the right and push the right end through the loop that has been formed. (Fig. 5.)

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

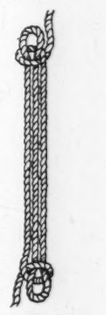


FIG. 7.

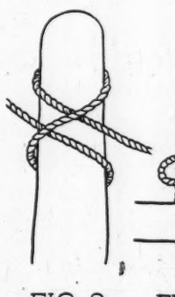


FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

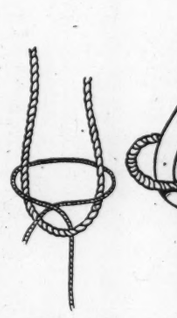


FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

The "Bowline" knot is a noose that neither jams nor slips, and can be used with safety for lowering a person over a cliff, as well as for lowering goods from any height.

Form a small loop on the standing part, leaving the end long enough for the size of the noose you need. Then pass the end up through the bight, around the standing part, and down through the bight again. (Fig. 6.) If you wish to tighten this knot, hold the noose in position and pull the standing part.

A "Running Bowline" makes a very convenient temporary running noose, and is formed by making a bowline over its own standing part.

A "Sheepshank" is used for shortening a rope without cutting it. It is made by gathering up the amount to be shortened, and then making a half-hitch round each of the loop ends. (Fig. 7.)

The Hitches

We now come to the "Clove Hitch," which is for fastening one pole to another when making the framework of a temporary shelter. Hold the standing part in the left hand and pass the rope round the pole. Next cross the standing part; make a second turn round the pole, and pass the end under the last turn. This is sometimes called a "Builder's" knot, because it is used when fitting up scaffolding for a building.

The "Timber Hitch" is used when hauling timber and is made by passing the end of the rope round the timber, and then leading it round to its standing part and bringing it back to make two or more turns on its own part. Follow the illustration carefully and you will find that the strain will hold the timber securely as you haul. (Fig. 9.)

The "Becket Hitch" is also known as the "Weaver's Knot" and is used for joining a cord to a rope (Fig. 10). This interesting hitch, which is used for hauling a rope up a cliff or elsewhere, is made by passing the end of the cord through a bight in the rope, and then round both parts of the rope and under its own standing part.

Finally we come to the "Blackwall Hitch," which is used when securing a rope to a hook. Put the hook through a bight made at the end of the rope so that the end of the rope can be jammed between the standing part and the hook. When hauled tight the standing part holds the end firmly (Fig. 11).

The Word Club Adjourns

THE final meeting of the Word Club for the season was to be at Jim's house, where Grandfather was visiting. As Grandfather had not taken part in the club's activities all winter, the children voted unanimously that he should conduct the final meeting.

Grandfather was equal to it.

"In my daily walk in the city," he said, "I pass a great museum of art. The original museum or 'place sacred to the muses' was an institution for literary and scientific studies, built and equipped by Ptolemy I at Alexandria. It was virtually a university. Our word 'music' also comes from 'muses.'

"Among other things in the museum I saw an exhibit of beautifully carved chessmen. In this game one of the men is a king; that is where the word 'chess' came from, 'the game of the kings.' It began with the Persian word for king, 'shah,' and moved through various stages to the present form.

"Another famous place that I visit is the Academy of Music. There are various kinds of academies now, but the first one was near Athens. It was a grove in which Plato taught, named from the hero Akademus.

"In contrast to these classic places, I sometimes visit a vaudeville theater, and am sure you will want to know about that word. It seems that in the fifteenth century a man named Olivier Bassel lived in Normandy, in the Valley of the Vire. He wrote sprightly songs, and these took the name of Vaudevire, later 'vaudeville.'

"As I go about the city, I saunter along enjoying little adventures—you see I have explained 'saunter' It means 'self-adventure' and is from Old French 's'aventurer.

"Although I walk every day I see people riding in the park and that reminds me of 'canter' You have heard of the Canterbury Pilgrims who rode to the shrine of St. Thomas. Well, their pace was called a 'canterbury gallop, and this has now been shortened to canter.'

"Suitable words for our closing meeting are 'adieu' and 'good-bye.' The first is from the French, meaning 'to God,' implying 'I commend you to God,' and the word 'good-bye' is a contraction of 'God be with you.'"

E. M.

Hikers

Now in the summer weather,
No day draws out too long,
When you and I together
Can foot it to a song;
When, with the brown road under,
We walk the country wide,
And feel its golden wonder
From dawn to eventide.

The highways and the byways
Stretch ever fair and new
When your ways march with my ways,
And I keep step with you.
The miles ahead unminding
As friend may walk with friend,
And, when it's over, finding
A hostel at the end.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

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IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS — Cocomalt

Business and Industry • # Secretary of Commerce Sees Rising Business Balance of Year • Commerce and Finance

Reserve Official Declares Credit Control Imaginary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Declaring that there was no magic in monetary management which could "absolve mankind from its political and economic sins," Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, speaking at the 10th annual institute on Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, took the position that control of credit was largely imaginary. In this attitude he was joined by two other prominent bankers, Edmund Pratt, vice-president of the Marine Midland group and former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Trust Company. The three were agreed that the word "influence" was a better term, but that even then there was little possibility of effective "credit influence."

Attacking the popular notion that our credit system can be controlled like a machine, Mr. Burgess stated: "The two words 'credit control' are mutually incompatible. We in the Federal Reserve System are always reluctant to use the words 'credit control.' Credit is a personal quality, something like honesty, reputation, or charm, or ability to run 100 yards in 10 flat; it is something that an outsider may influence but which he cannot control.

Reserve's Position Unchanged

"We say that the Reserve System has the power to influence credit but seldom uses a stronger word, and it makes a shudder run up and down our spines whenever we hear the advocates of monetary management and price stabilization talk as freely and blithely as they do of the control of credit."

Dr. Burgess' statement indicates that high officials of the Reserve System maintain the position which they declared again and again in Senate hearings and in published form during the nineteen-twenties. "If there were some system of control, like the control of irrigation, by which the volume of bank deposits could be poured out in precise harmony with the requirements of growing business and trade," declared Dr. Burgess, whose authoritative book on the Federal Reserve System is to appear in a few months, "the results might be highly beneficial, but no one has yet discovered any such system. There is no single mechanism for controlling credit volume." However, he added that this "does not mean it is wholly beyond control. It is indeed subject to many influences within the power of human control."

"The bank of issue," said Dr. Burgess, referring to the Reserve System, "is only one of a number of influences on the volume of bank credit. The influence of the bank of issue is limited to a single aspect of the situation—the supply of money." He indicated that there must also be willing borrowers, and economic values against which credit may be safely advanced.

Operate Within Fixed Limits

Discussing monetary management, Dr. Burgess said that "the advocates of a so-called 'managed currency' frequently confuse the issue by contrasting the proposal they advocate, which is a fluctuating gold value for the currency, with what they term the old-fashioned automatic gold standard. But this country has not had an automatic monetary system since the Reserve Act was passed.

"The real question today is not whether we should have a managed or an automatic monetary system, but whether as a permanent policy we should have a managed system operating within the limits fixed by convertibility of the currency into some specific value, or whether we should have management without any limits other than the judgment of some monetary authority. The question I should like to leave with you is whether there is not some wisdom in learning a little better how to operate within limits before we cast aside all restraints."

"Let me conclude this paper by suggesting that the present monetary position of the United States in its relation to the rest of the world is extraordinarily similar to the position we occupied in the early twenties. The outstanding feature is the economic strength of this country in the midst of a disordered world. Just as in that earlier period, there is now, a suction of funds away from Europe to this country, and this suction was further increased by the devaluation of the dollar. There is again a tendency for gold to move to us and the amounts are far larger."

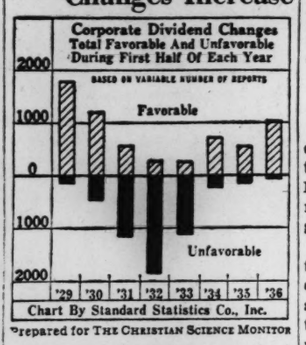
Must Control Public Opinion

Mr. Platt, who is now vice-president of the Marine Midland Group, Inc., of New York, commented in a similar vein on the popular over-reliance of the idea of "credit control." "In popular economic discussions," he stated, "terms are often used very loosely. For instance, the word 'control,' as applied to credit, is in a large measure deceptive. The average layman understands the word in a mechanical sense. As to speed and direction, you control your automobile by stepping on the gas or by turning the steering wheel. When you use the same word in relation to credit, the average man naturally thinks the meaning is somewhat the same, but a little thought must convince anyone that the loans and investments of our thousands of banks cannot be controlled in any such sense."

Mr. McLaughlin said, "The principal factor in credit is a state of mind—faith. The faith may be well buttressed by facts and an appraisal of the future both by creditor and debtor, but it is faith none the less.

"Credit expands during periods of widespread optimism because its basis is psychological. During such periods debtors and creditors view their affairs through rose-colored glasses. That is why you cannot control credit in this country until you can control public opinion. I am told that dictators have been able to do that in a few of the European countries, but as long as an opinion is expressed publicly with the freedom it enjoys here today, you cannot effectively control credit."

Favorable Dividend Changes Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Favorable dividend changes in the first half of 1936 were the most numerous in years, as shown in the accompanying chart, while reductions and omissions were relatively few.

In June alone more favorable revisions were voted than in any preceding month since 1930 with the single exception of last December.

Substantial gains in the number of initial dividend payments and increases of regular rates, which bespeak rising confidence in industry's ability to maintain earnings at a high level, featured the June showing.

Roper Forecasts Good Six Months For U. S. Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—A rosy forecast for business during the rest of this year was offered by Secretary Roper, after pointing to a variety of mid-year summaries that reflected gains over 1935.

The Commerce Department head told reporters that the national income during 1935 was $53,000,000,000 and that present indications pointed to a 10 per cent gain during this 12 months, or close to $60,000,000,000. Secretary Roper compared the $53,000,000,000 total—a little more than 400 for every man, woman and child—with the $39,500,000,000 in 1932 when the depression lows were recorded.

He said that steady increases had been noted since. The all-time peak in national income was $81,000,000,000 in 1929.

The commerce head cited these factors for his optimistic predictions:

Employment gains each month this year, with 6,000,000 more employed than at the depression low early in 1933.

Production of 2,450,000 automobiles during the first half year.

Steel production during June at a six-year high, with the six months' total one third above the like 1935 period.

Advances of 11 per cent in all industrial production, 10 per cent in retail trade, 9 per cent in freight traffic, and 11 per cent in cash farm income.

Secretary Roper said people were willing "to spend more freely" because of increases in consumed income. He said farmers now were paid 66 per cent more for their products than in 1932, while goods they bought cost only 17 per cent more.

Exports and imports totals also reflected the same trend, he said, and added that a stock price index had jumped from 48.4 in 1932 to 108.7 in the first quarters of this year. A similar bond index rose from 81.1 to 107.6.

Mr. Roper said the downward trend of wholesale prices from January to mid-May had been checked and prices had been moderately higher recently.

Traders Lay Market 'Thinness' To Onerous SEC Regulations

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's report of the New York Stock Exchange to the Federal Reserve Board on the effect of the high initial margin requirements of Regulation T upon the brokerage business calls attention to the general discontent in Wall Street which the recent upset in the market has precipitated.

The chief dissatisfaction of the Street is, of course, the present "thinness" of the market, which makes it difficult for investors desiring to buy or sell in blocks of any size to get either in or out of the market without a substantial penalty. But the present 55 per cent margin requirement is not the only alleged official cause of this thinness. The policing activities of the Securities Exchange Commission against large operators, and the hostile attitude indicated in such ways as Chairman Landis' statement that the Commission would like to make this a nation of investors, and the obvious hostility shown to the floor trader in the Commission's report on segregation, are also being blamed. For the first time since federal regulation was inaugurated, it appears that the officials of the SEC are on the defensive instead of the offensive.

It has been charged, first, that the Regulation T requirement has heavily restricted trading. Estimates that 30 to 50 per cent of margin accounts were frozen by the ruling were confirmed by the exchange figures submitted last week which showed 45 per cent of all accounts restricted, 13 per cent on the border line, and 32 per cent unrestricted. As a result there is little support buying.

Orders on specialists' books are said to be unprecedentedly few and far between. Hence when any volume of buying or selling comes into the market, the price must move very sharply before enough stock is reached to carry out the transaction. This so impairs the marketability of stocks as to decrease greatly the value of a stock exchange to investors.

A second charge is that the fear of punishment under Section 9(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which prohibits manipulation, has driven large operators out of the New York market. The commission already has brought four cases under this section. It has charged Michael J. Meehan, one-time large operator in Radio, with illegal manipulation of the stock of a small airplane company, Bellanca. Hearings were held last January, but the commission has reserved decision. It has charged Otis & Co. with manipulation of a small stock on the Cleveland Stock Exchange. It has charged Charles C. Wright, floor trader and specialist on the New York Stock Exchange, with the manipulation of a minor airplane stock, Kinner, on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Hearings were held recently. And it has charged White, Weld & Company, large wire house, with the illegal manipulation of the stock of A. O. Smith Company of Milwaukee, maker of automobile parts, etc., which was recently moved from the Curb to the Big Board. Despite these charges, the Commission has not yet defined "manipulation."

Thin Market a Deterrent

In addition brokers and floor-traders charge that employees of the Securities Exchange Commission frequently call on them for explanations of stock movements. The SEC's investigators are alleged to be officious, suspicious, hostile, and ill-informed on the intricacies of stock market practice.

This SEC policing is blamed for the disappearance of many operators, temporarily or permanently, from the New York Stock Exchange. In addition, it is alleged, many who are not discouraged by the SEC flycops are at present lured to foreign parts by the fact that the thinness of the market makes it unsafe to "take on a position." Their absence makes the market even thinner.

Furthermore, the law requires that company insiders making a market in a stock must report their operations to the SEC for publication, and any profits they make must be shared on demand with the other stockholders, while losses are their own property. Most stocks used to have some kind of market stabilization by an inside group, and the hair that divides legal stabilization from illegal manipulation is too difficult for the commission to define.

Hard to Discover Facts

It has been charged that customers of some brokerage houses have evaded the 55 per cent margin requirements by the subterfuge of transferring their accounts to the foreign correspondents of their former brokers.

The orders are cabled to the foreign correspondent, who cables them back to the broker. The customer pays the additional charges, including usually a somewhat higher commission, but is free of American regulation. The transaction is still carried out in New York. This must be distinguished from the other charge, that accounts are being transferred to London.

Neither of these charges has been substantiated. Brokers are naturally unwilling to provide the press with information on means adopted by their customers for evading the margin requirements, for fear of SEC investigation, and are reluctant to admit the loss of customers, for reasons of prestige.

It appears to be a fact that trading in London in American stocks has not shrunk in recent months to the same degree that trading in New York has shrunk. There is a possibility that European traders and investors, including the British and Scottish investment trusts, may find it more convenient to do their trading in London than here. But again definite evidence is unavailable. The London Stock Exchange has never seen fit to publish the volume of transactions, and a considerable proportion of the trading in American securities is done over the counter and after the close of the London Stock Exchange.

Differences in Methods

The radical differences between London and New York stock trading also wrap the question in further mystery. Average-sized traders here would probably find it next to impossible to do business in London because of the more personal relation between broker and customer there than here. While margin and credit requirements are far less rigid, personal introductions and sponsorship matter much more. On the other hand, large operators would probably find it not difficult to establish the necessary connections for direct London trading, either there or from New York. However, the London reporting of transactions is very slow compared with New York, and, except for the most actively traded American stocks like U. S. Steel, General Motors and International Nickel, the spreads on London are probably as great as in New York during a thin market and greater than here during an active market.

Conservative opinion in New York is that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. However, it is not believed that there is any active "flight" of trading. Rather the assumption is that the pressure of present regulation is causing the possibilities of trading abroad to be carefully explored, with the probability that many opportunities will be found in the course of time for the transfer of certain kinds of trading by certain traders. The problem will probably remain a preoccupation of the Street for some time. It has been suggested that the SEC turn some of its investigators on to the matter.

Australian Banks Intimate Brakes On State Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—The first definite intimation that the banks intend to put a brake on Australia's borrowing has come from the chairman of the National Bank, Sir James Elder. His announcement that the continued growth of imports would have to be checked by financial action has created considerable interest throughout Australia. It has revived the whole question of public indebtedness and the ability of the country to carry indefinitely the pile of debt built up by public and private borrowing.

Economic conditions have improved considerably during the last year but the combined state deficits at the end of June, the end of the financial year, will still be about £3,400,000 (about $17,000,000). Ever since the famous Premiers' Plan was put into operation to bring the country through the depression, every effort has been made to balance state budgets. Only now are some of the states able to do so, and for several years the unfavorable former practice of meeting deficits by raising loans has been followed.

This means that the aftermath of the depression will remain with Australia for many years. There is one bright spot at the moment and that is the Federal Government's treasury which is full to overflowing. For the 10 months of the current financial year ended April 30, the federal surplus was £3,698,000 ($18,490,000) as compared with only £521,000 ($2,605,000) for the corresponding period of the previous year. Next financial year New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia will probably balance their budgets.

There is, however, more than a need to do away with the funding of deficits. Australia must apply herself to the urgent problem of reducing her huge total of debt, especially the short-term debt of about £82,000,000 in the form of treasury bills.

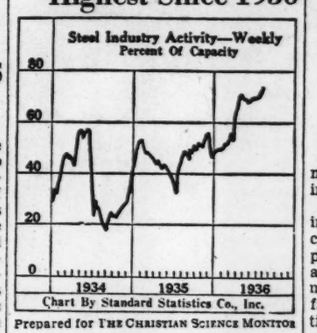
Australia's excess of exports over imports must be great enough to enable her to meet overseas debt charges totaling about £28,000,000 a year. A shortage of London reserves which follows an unfavorable trade year makes a drain on cash reserves, and it is this which has been causing worry to the banks for about two years. In 1934-35 Australia's favorable trade balance was about £16,000,000 sterling which meant that the balance of £12,000,000 had to be drawn from accumulated reserves. This cannot go on indefinitely, especially as reserve funds have been depleted by about £33,000,000 since 1934.

The chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board, Sir Claude Reading, considers that the short-term debt which Australia can carry reasonably is about £30,000,000, so that stringent paring is apparently needed. The argument against the use of Treasury bills is that they leave the way open to extravagant expenditure. They are really short-term loans by the banks against anticipated revenue. As such they are not harmful, but when they are used as Australian Governments have used them in recent years they become dangerous. Incidentally, the Commonwealth Bank recently offered bills to the public, as an experiment. The response was so poor, however, that they will not be issued again, at least for some time.

With her huge floating debt Australia would undoubtedly be embarrassed should there recur a period of financial stringency. She is on the road to recovery, but she is not yet out of the woods. As the banks point out, recovery can be too fast.

It is possible that the Federal Government may have had this in mind when it brought in the new tariff which will affect imports considerably. Until Australia can wipe out a large portion of her indebtedness and cease buying prosperity with new borrowing, she must be sure that too much money does not go out of the country. In less than three years loans totalling £75,000,000 will have to be met. That alone is a consideration which must weigh heavily with the banks and the Government.

Steel Operations Highest Since 1930



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As a result of the last-minute rush to get in orders before the steel price increase becomes effective on July 1, steel ingot operations for the first week in July are estimated at 74 per cent of capacity, the highest weekly rate since early in 1930.

Although the present rate probably will mark the peak for the year, no marked decline is expected before the latter part of July.

Economic Position Of Norway Shows Continuing Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Statistics for the first four months of 1936 show Norway to be in a sound economic position.

Foreign trade is expanding, both imports and exports having increased compared with the same period in 1935. Industrial production also shows a considerable improvement over 1935. Shipping appears fairly stable. Laid-up tonnage continues to decrease, but there has been a slight downward tendency of freight rates.

Fishing trade prospects are reported to be good. A strong upward tendency is shown in the timber market and a heavy demand for pig-iron is reported.

In the period, January to April, 1936, imports reached 277,700,000 kroner, about £15,427,000 at par, as against 241,900,000 kroner in the similar period in 1935. Export figures for the same periods were 213,700,000 kroner, about £11,970,000 at par, and 188,200,000 kroner, respectively.

The index of industrial production, prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics, with the first half year 1933 as the base 100, showed 115 in April, 1936, against 109 in April, 1935. In March, 1936, the index was at 118. This drop of three points is in some part accounted for, it is stated here, by the fact that one of the largest export concerns had to stop work in April owing to water shortage. The index number for industries working for the domestic market rose a point from March to April, from 120 to 121.

Diamond Match Co. Challenges Legality Of Securities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Diamond Match Company of New York City has filed a special appeal in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, challenging the constitutionality of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The company's appeal is based upon the fact that the Securities and Exchange Commission had denied an application for confidential treatment of certain data dealing with 1934 sales, contained in a registration filed on April 13, 1935.

The SEC held that it would be against public interest to withhold the information from investors. This decision followed a hearing at which the match company protested publication of the information.

The company asked the court for a stay to prevent publication by the commission pending final adjudication by the courts. Constitutionality of the act was attacked on the ground that Congress had exceeded its legislative authority and that the act violated the search and seizure provisions of the Fourth Amendment.

The company contended that publication of the data it wished kept confidential was not necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors and would work "unnecessary and unreasonable hardship" on the company.

442 Communications Employees Salaries $10,000 or More

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Communications Commission reports that 442 officials and employees of communicatio ns companies received annual salaries of $10,000 or more during 1934.

The report was compiled from data filed with the commission by telephone, telegraph, cable and radio telegraph companies.

Top salary listed was $206,250 for Walter S. Gifford, president and director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Newcomb Carlton, chairman of the board of Western Union Telegraph Company, received a $60,000 salary during 1934 and a like sum was paid to R. B. White, the company's president and director.

Among the Mackay Companies, including Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Ellery Stone, operating vice-president and director, received $21,000, while W. A. Winterbottom, vice-president, general manager and director of RCA Communications, Inc., received $20,000.

The World's Business

The Missing Plank in the Political Platforms—Repeal of Silver Buying—Its New Plight

By H. B. E.

SILVER was not even mentioned in either the Democratic or the Republican platform. But a good deal was said about it behind the scenes. The Landonites on the Republican resolution committee, according to a published report, tried to include in the platform an item condemnatory of the Silver Purchase Act, but were voted down by their colleagues, out of fear of Senator Borah's wrath. Then the Governor, I understand, thought of restoring the banned denunciation in his forthright telegram to the convention. On the advice of Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, who is said to have been in Topeka at the time, the words are reputed to have been actually put in the telegram. At the last minute, however, they were stricken out, and Mr. Landon has now reaped the political reward for his abstinence in the announcement of Senator Borah's support of his candidature. On the Democratic side there was no attempt in the record of New Deal accomplishments to view the silver legislation with any pride. Neither, however, was there any promise of repeal. So in both platforms a policy which in its domestic aspect established the fashion of sectional subventions and in its international aspect set the entire world by the ears, was passed over without a word; silence, one might say, has become silvren.

* * *

Nevertheless, the silence of the platforms has not extended to nonpolitical associations. A new blast against the Administration's silver policy has just been published by the Foreign Policy Association in its authoritative and invaluable "Foreign Policy Reports." The author is the professor of economics of Occidental College, John Parke Young. He estimates that:

> "On the basis of prices prevailing when silver purchases were made, the Treasury must have spent by June, 1936, close to $575,000,000 in acquiring metal for which it has no need and which no one wants.

In these days of big spending 000's do not seem to convey much meaning to the people. Mr. Young, therefore, uses a comparison to make this particular spending comprehensible. The cost, according to his computation, is as much as the cost of building and maintaining the Panama Canal.

For this outlay one would think that at least some of the aims of the silver advocates must have been achieved by the silver purchasing. The author, however, shows that its service to silver is registered with a minus sign. Far from raising the world price of silver, the price today (that is, the free world price, not the fixed price of 77½ cents an ounce for domestic producers) is lower than the average for 1934. The fact is that the use of silver for monetary purposes has been *discouraged* by the high price to which the metal was at one time driven under the impetus of American purchasing. Nor has the subsequent reaction in price effected any change in this respect. By far the greatest blow has been the defection of China from the silver standard. China was the last great country on the silver standard. In the trade it was regarded as the "marginal buyer," i. e., when all other trade and monetary demands had been met, China absorbed the remainder, and thus supported the price. Now China, the author says, may assume a role similar to that of India in throwing large quantities of surplus metal on the world market.

* * *

Doubtless the United States will one day stop buying this "useless" silver. With the United States no longer a buyer, and with China turned seller, the trade must look around to see what other demands can be created. In this respect the great hope for silver has hitherto been an enlargement of industrial consumption. The metal is used for tableware, as silver nitrate in the movie industry, as alloy in the electrical industry, etc. All told, however, the absorption for these uses does not amount to more than about 10 per cent of total output. And the use of silver in the home seems to be diminishing. Many a young lady about to set up house tells her friends, "No silver, by request." The modern quest is for labor-saving devices, and silver requires constant cleaning.

For years, therefore, the trade has been subsidizing research with a view of finding a process to make silver nontarnishable. With such a process the metal might return to popularity on the tables of householders. Prof. Young does not mention these experiments, but my eye lately caught an item in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, reporting successful research carried out by Baker Platinum, Ltd. in treating silver with rhodium, one of the six platinum metals. The method is called "rhodenizing," and is a kind of electro-plating which requires no cleaning and which, it is claimed does not wear off.

I should imagine, however, that the rhodium plate color must mitigate somewhat against sales. The housewife wants to be spared the labor of cleaning silver, but at the same time she wants her silver to be silver. What is actually seen in the rhondenized article is, of course, rhodium, not silver. From this standpoint the rhodium might just as well be on nickel or any white base metal composition. What is required to bring silver back into household favor is a composition of the sterling metal which would keep the final product looking like silver and yet be tarnish-proof. Then silver might be helped to overcome the plight which has come over the metal and which the silver purchase policy has enhanced rather than diminished.

Directors Appointed By Reserve Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board has announced the appointment of four Class C directors of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Designations were as follows:

Robert E. Wood to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the unexpired portion of the term ending Dec. 31, 1938, and deputy chairman for the remainder of this calendar year.

Frank J. Lewis to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the unexpired part of the term ending Dec. 31, 1937.

Walton N. Moore, at present a Class C director and deputy chairman, designated as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and as Federal Reserve Agent at San Francisco for the remainder of this calendar year.

Ashby O. Stewart to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for the unexpired portion of the term ending Dec. 31, 1938, and as deputy chairman for the rest of this calendar year.

Southwestern Road's Revenues Improving

NEW YORK (AP)—Matthew S. Sloan, president and chairman of the board of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, points to an increase of $1,300,000 in the system's net railway operating revenue in the first six months of this year as evidence of "steadily improving business and agricultural conditions throughout the Southwest."

He described June as the "banner month" of the year for the road and said that for the first time since 1931 it would earn its fixed and adjustment bond charges by a "comfortable margin."

Power Production Reduced by Holiday

NEW YORK (AP)—Due to the Independence Day holiday falling on Saturday this year, compared with Thursday in 1935, the Edison Electric Institute announced it found it necessary to estimate the weekly output figure for the week ending July 4, which it placed at 1,940,000,000 kilowatt hours, which would compare with actual production of 2,029,639,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week.

The figures will be subject to such revision as is necessary upon receipt of output statements from the various centers.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
JULY 10
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR GOOD HOME MORTGAGES

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank		$9,542,306.02
Due from Banks		9,388,563.34
United States Government Securities		9,971,473.99
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount		8,936,541.23
State and Municipal Securities		9,173,192.00
Demand Loans		6,943,540.07
		$53,955,616.65
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		9,293,976.20
Other Loans		9,601,019.81
Other Securities		4,560,046.93
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$4,870,554.54	
Less Amount in Portfolio	4,552,553.50	
		318,001.04
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		221,306.40
TOTAL		$78,249,967.03

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$69,134,002.79	
Time	1,291,760.94	
		$70,425,763.73
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	453,188.81	
		6,453,188.81
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 239,945.33	
Contingencies	245,000.00	
Dividend	80,000.00	
		564,945.33
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 5,358,622.66	
Less Amount in Portfolio	4,552,553.50	806,069.16
TOTAL		$78,249,967.03

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $1,379,051.12 are secured by pledged assets totaling $2,008,339.82.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Switzerland's Invisible Exports Depend on Big Tourist Business; Known as 'Europe's Playground'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—As the summer season brings fresh batches of tourists to Switzerland, a curious economic fact has been noted by M. S. Bittel, the Director of the Office National Suisse de Tourisme. It is the big gap which apparently exists between Swiss exports and imports. This gap, however, need not be regarded with misgiving. Switzerland is at once reassured when it remembers the exceptional character of its "invisible exports."

Even the tyro in economics now understands the nature of "invisible exports." They are those products which are consumed on the spot, or which are carried off in the baggage of the visitor and so figure on no official list of exportations. Now it is precisely on this kind of trade that Switzerland has largely come to depend. In other words, Switzerland is in a special sense the land of the holidaymaker and sightseer.

Discrepancies Too Wide

Some of the figures quoted bring out remarkably the discrepancy between ostensible exports and imports. Thus France sells over 300,000,000 Swiss francs' worth of goods to Switzerland, while Switzerland sells to the value of only 130,000,000 to France. (The Swiss franc is worth about 32 cents.) Belgium sells 86,000,000, and buys only 27,000,000. Altogether Switzerland is obliged to purchase for 1,760,000,000 francs abroad, and sells for 800,000,000.

Some day or other, it would appear even to those who have the most elementary knowledge of economics, Switzerland must lose everything it possesses unless there are less perceptible methods of making up ths difference. Naturally, there are such methods. In the first place Switzerland is a great banking center—in some respects the most remarkable banking center on the continent—and it therefore properly sells its financial services. This is only one of a number of ways which help to adjust the balance. But undoubtedly the greatest asset of Switzerland is the peace and beauty of its landscapes, with their well-appointed tourist-stations in the mountains and the valleys, and by the placid lakes. Its cities impress the visitor as models of cleanliness, of well-planned avenues, and they are invariably, however interesting in themselves, starting-points for excursions in all directions.

Tourist Trade Helps

Obviously Switzerland cannot export its sites; but it realized as soon as steam began to make transport easy, that it could, by the organization of its natural hospitality, attract travelers to those sites. It was the first country to appreciate the possibilities of the tourist trade. It should be remarked that it is not enough to have sublime mountain peaks, sloping fields of wild flowers, large expanses of calm water; there had to be created hotels, and often whole towns, and every convenience had to be provided for the voyager. His needs had to be supplied; his different national characteristics had to be studied. Something like a revolution in the life of the Swiss peasant, and for that matter the Swiss townsman, had to be effected.

The effort was successful. It was so successful that it was imitated by other countries. As means of locomotion developed, so the attraction of Switzerland grew, until today, as M. Bittel says, "tourism forms an essential factor of Switzerland's normal and traditional economy, and on this line Switzerland defends its very economic existence."

Revival Anticipated

The past few years have been difficult. There has been, in the world crisis, a sufficient falling off in visitors to make all the difference, in many enterprises, between profit and loss. The financial complication of having to count many expenses in gold francs, and of having to adjust prices to the purse of the visitor who comes with depreciated foreign currency, has called for perpetual ingenuity. On the whole, Switzerland has emerged creditably from the ordeal, and is looking forward to a definite revival.

What has made matters harder are the barriers which countries have set up against foreign travel. They have forbidden the exportation of more than limited—and sometimes ridiculously small—sums of money. They have multiplied passport formalities. They have discouraged the "wanderlust" from traversing the frontiers.

A New Rivalry

At the same time, those countries which have not taken such stringent steps to control their finances have organized their own tourist potentialities. "See —— First," has become the slogan; though it is to be remarked that precisely those countries which tell their own people that they should stay at home for their holidays have established agencies abroad to persuade the foreigner to visit them! There is undoubtedly a new rivalry.

Switzerland cannot pretend to a touristic monopoly. It accepts with the best of grace the changed conditions. But it still believes that there is a special quality in its air, in its splendid panoramas, in its curious simplicity that can yet cater for the most refined tastes, which will serve to maintain it in its traditional place as at once the playground and the rest room of Europe.

[A German translation of this article will be found in another column on this page.]

Die unsichtbare Ausfuhr der Schweiz

von unserem Mitarbeiter

GENF—Jetzt, da die Sommersaison einen neuen Schub Touristen in die Schweiz bringt, wurde eine interessante wirtschaftliche Tatsache von Herrn M. S. Bittel, dem Direktor der Schweizerischen Verkehrszentrale festgestellt. Es ist die große Kluft, die scheinbar zwischen der schweizerischen Aus- und Einfuhr besteht. Diese Kluft braucht jedoch nicht mit Besorgnis angesehen zu werden. Die Schweiz ist gleich wieder beruhigt, wenn sie sich des außergewöhnlichen Charakters ihrer „unsichtbaren Ausfuhr" erinnert.

Sogar der Neuling in der Wirtschaftslehre versteht heute das Wesen der „unsichtbaren Ausfuhr". Dazu gehören die Erzeugnisse, die an Ort und Stelle verbraucht, oder die im Gepäck des Besuchers über die Grenze gebracht werden, und die daher in keiner offiziellen Ausfuhrliste vermerkt sind. Nun ist aber die Schweiz dazu gekommen, sich gerade auf diese Art des Handels zu stützen. Mit anderen Worten: Die Schweiz ist in einem gewissen Sinne das Land der Urlauber und Touristen geworden.

Eine große Kluft

Einige der angeführten Zahlen enthüllen in deutlicher Weise das Mißverhältnis zwischen der sichtbaren Aus- und Einfuhr. So verkauft Frankreich Waren im Werte von mehr als 300 000 000 Schweizer Franken an die Schweiz, während die Schweiz nur für 130 000 000 Franken an Frankreich verkauft. Belgien verkauft für 86 000 000 Franken und kauft nur für 27 000 000 Franken. (Der Schweizer Franken gilt etwa 32.6 Cents in amerikanischer Währung.) Alles in allem ist die Schweiz genötigt, für 1 760 000 000 Franken im Auslande zu kaufen, und sie verkauft für 800 000 000 Franken.

Es könnte sogar Menschen, die die elementarsten Kenntnisse der Volkswirtschaft besitzen, scheinen, daß die Schweiz früher oder später einmal alles verlieren müßte was sie besitzt, es sei denn, daß es weniger wahrnehmbare Methoden gibt, um diese Differenz wieder auszugleichen. Und solche Methoden gibt es natürlich. Vor allem ist die Schweiz ein bedeutender Mittelpunkt für das Bankgeschäft—in mancher Hinsicht der allerbedeutendste Mittelpunkt für das Bankgeschäft auf dem Kontinent—und daher verkauft sie im eigentlichen Sinne ihre finanziellen Dienste. Dies ist nur eines der vielen Mittel, die die Bilanz auszugleichen helfen. Doch die größten Aktivposten der Schweiz sind zweifellos der Friede und die Schönheit ihrer Landschaft und ihre gut eingerichteten Touristenheime in den Bergen und Tälern und an den stillen Seen. Ihre Städte mit schön angelegten Straßen machen als Muster von Sauberkeit Eindruck auf den Besucher. Interessant wie sie an sich sind, sind sie auch immer Ausgangspunkte für Ausflüge nach allen Richtungen hin.

Der Fremdenverkehr hilft

Selbstverständlich kann die Schweiz ihre landschaftlichen Schönheiten nicht ausführen, doch wurde ihr, als die Dampfkraft das Reisen leicht gemacht hatte, klar, daß sie durch planmäßigen Ausbau ihrer natürlichen Gastfreundschaft die Reisenden in ihre schönen Gegenden locken könnte. Es war das erste Land, das die Möglichkeiten des Reiseverkehrs richtig einzuschätzen begann. Die Schweiz begriff, daß es nicht genügt, erhabene Berggipfel zu besitzen, sanfte Abhänge mit wildwachsenden Blumen, weite Flächen spiegelglatten Wassers; es mußten Hotels geschaffen werden, oft ganze Städte, und jede Bequemlichkeit mußte dem Reisenden zugänglich gemacht werden. Seinen Bedürfnissen mußte Rechnung getragen, die verschiedenen Charakterzüge der Völker mußten studiert werden. Es mußte sich etwas wie eine Umwälzung im Leben des Schweizer Bauern und somit auch des Schweizer Städters vollziehen.

Die Bemühungen waren erfolgreich. Sie waren so erfolgreich, daß sie von anderen Ländern nachgeahmt wurden. Mit zunehmender Entwicklung der Reisemittel wuchs die Anziehungskraft der Schweiz, so daß heute, wie Bittel sagt, „der Fremdenverkehr einen wesentlichen Faktor in der normalen und traditionellen Staatswirtschaft der Schweiz bildet, und die Schweiz ihre eigentliche wirtschaftliche Existenz durch diese Entwicklung schützt".

Ein Aufschwung wird erwartet

Die letzten paar Jahre sind schwer gewesen. Die Abnahme der Besucher infolge der Weltkrise ist genügend groß gewesen, um in manchen Unternehmen den Verdienst in Verlust umzuwandeln. Die finanziellen Schwierigkeiten bei der Berechnung vieler Ausgaben in Goldfranken, wobei die Preise dem Beutel des Besuchers, der mit entwerteter Währung kommt, angepaßt werden müssen, machten ständige Findigkeit und Scharfsinn erforderlich. Im ganzen hat die Schweiz die Feuerprobe ehrenvoll bestanden, und sie sieht einem entschiedenen Aufschwung entgegen.

Was die Sache schwieriger gestaltet hat, sind die Schranken, die die Länder gegen Auslandsreisen errichtet haben. Mit Ausnahme von sehr beschränkten und manchmal lächerlich kleinen Summen haben sie die Ausfuhr aller Geldmittel verboten. Die Paßformalitäten wurden verschärft. Die Wanderlustigen wurden davon abgehalten, die Grenzen zu überschreiten.

Ein neuer Wettbewerb

Gleichzeitig haben die Länder, die keine so strengen Maßnahmen zur Kontrolle ihrer Finanzen getroffen haben, ihre eigenen Fremdenverkehrs-Möglichkeiten ausgebaut. „Erst sieh . . .", ist zum Schlachtruf geworden; obgleich zu bemerken ist, daß gerade diejenigen Länder, die ihre eigenen Volksgenossen dazu anhalten, ihre Ferien zu Hause zu verbringen, im Auslande Reisebüros gründeten, um die Fremden anzulocken! Zweifellos ist eine neue Konkurrenz entstanden. Die Schweiz kann kein ausschließliches Recht auf den Fremdenverkehr beanspruchen. Sie nimmt die geänderten Verhältnisse mit bestem Anstand hin. Doch glaubt sie noch immer, daß in ihrer reinen Luft, ihren herrlichen Panoramen, ihrer seltsamen Einfachheit, die trotzdem den allerfeinsten Geschmack befriedigen kann, etwas Besonderes liegt, das ihr helfen wird, sich als Spielplatz und Erholungsstätte Europas auf ihrem traditionellen Platz zu behaupten.

[Die englische Fassung des obigen Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Spalte dieser Seite.]

Blum Threatens Force in Strikes; Persuasion First

PARIS, July 9 (AP)—An armed force will be used "with care" to oust French strikers who refuse appeals to evacuate business places, the Minister of the Interior, Roger Salengro, said today.

The Minister explained that by an armed force he meant policemen "without bayonets." Paul Faure, Minister of State, concurred in the plan.

New Strikes Reported

M. Salengro's declaration was made to a Socialist delegation from the Chamber of Deputies, and followed the outbreak of fresh "folded arm" strikes in Paris and the provinces.

The strikers will be asked to leave the factories by the Mayor, then by a labor union delegate and finally by the local member of Parliament, M. Salengro asserted. If these three appeals fail, the Government will resort to force, he declared.

New Strikes Reported

Three large plants were occupied at Strasbourg when the employers tried to cut down working time because of reduced business and ordered the discharge of several workers. The managements immediately asked the Government to force evacuation.

In Paris leather workers and in Pantin a small group of butchers occupied their shops. New strikes were also reported in Bischwiller. In most cases the employers immediately asked the authorities to compel the workers to surrender their positions.

Besides the new strikes, the occupation of the naval shipyards by 10,000 workers at St. Nazaire continued unbroken. The employers demanded evacuation before arbitration was begun. The workers refused to accept those terms.

Socialist Split Hinted

A prediction of new political lineups came from M. Faure, in an address before a Socialist mass meeting.

If the People's Front Coalition (Socialists, Radical-Socialists and Communists) fail to produce the governmental benefits expected, M. Faure declared, the Socialists might swing away and institute a program of their own.

His declaration carried an appeal to workers to have confidence in the Blum Government.

The Chamber of Deputies approved another reform measure to nationalize French arms manufacturing plants.

First to be affected by the new measure, on final passage, would be the establishments supplying equipment to the army, it was reported.

Jobless Wives Take Up Soviet Social Service

(Continued from Page 1)

to draw such women into social tasks. Last year Mr. Ordjonikidze suggested to a group of executives' wives in one factory that they should undertake to improve living conditions for workers, to make them better satisfied. The wives in this factory did so well that the Commissar extended the plan to all other plants in his vast industrial empire.

But the movement did not spread to other branches of state economy, where executives are often not paid so well; heavy industry, manufacturing armaments, gets the best of everything. Soviet rulers therefore decided to convene a conference in the Kremlin to spread the movement among all wives without jobs. The great propaganda machine publicized the conference. Three thousand of the most active wives came to Moscow at the state's expense; they told how they had fought for better workers' apartments, for cleanliness and order and better food in workers' dining rooms, for more schools, creches, kindergartens; how they had taught workers better manners and "culture"—Communist theory, music, dancing, amateur acting, sports.

These women issued an appeal to "all Soviet wives." They declared: "We never forget our families, our children, our husbands. We understand our great responsibility for educating our children so that they will grow up proud, physically and spiritually hardened, unconscious of fear, Soviet patriots, real Stalinists." They added: "We regret that wives in other branches of state economy have not yet experienced our great joy in social work. Please follow our example."

The Kremlin thus taps a rich source of volunteer labor.

Union Party to Divide Support, Lemke States

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—William Lemke, the Union Party's presidential candidate, said today his party will make no attempt to enter a full ticket at the fall election.

Here for a conference with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Mr. Lemke said the party might enter congressional candidates, however, in districts in which there were no candidates "suitable for endorsement."

The Union Party will support all candidates who supported the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill in Congress, no matter what political party ticket they represent, Mr. Lemke said.

Cuban Liberals Quit

HAVANA, July 9 (AP) — Liberal Party members of the joint congressional committee to study the amnesty problem in President Gomez's Government resigned today. The Liberal faction helped to elect President Gomez, and some observers predicted the committee members' resignation meant further internal difficulties.

New Cabinet in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 9 (AP)—A new Venezuelan Cabinet was formed yesterday to replace that which resigned June 30. Crowds which gathered before newspaper buildings to read the selections indicated the appointments were well received.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Poland's aroused protest against any National Socialist usurpation of power in Danzig, the National Socialist spokesman, Dr. Arthur Greiser, declared the Danzig Nazis are prepared to work for power through orderly, constitutional means.

Germany apparently is in no position to take on a new fight. Rumors of an Italo-Russian alliance pinching Germany in the East and maneuvers of western powers to organize against German expansionism have probably driven Hitler to seek the Austrian pact forecast today. The times call for conciliation rather than provocation, Germany may well decide.

Unemployment—A. F. of L. vs. Business

Continued unemployment is diagnosed in two important and conflicting manners.

The American Federation of Labor in a report to President Roosevelt finds that 800,000 wage earners were deprived of jobs by judicial shattering of the NRA. It finds that 8.7 hours were added to the average work week; it discovers an unprecedented knocking down of labor standards following the Schechter decision. Implication is that some manner of governmentally enforced working standards as to hours and wages would go far to demobilize 11,000,000 unemployed.

The Omaha World-Herald, for more than 50 years a leading Democratic publication in the Upper Missouri Valley, once edited by William Jennings Bryan, for years published by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, one of President Wilson's nearest friends, astonishingly swung its support to the Landon-Knox Republican ticket. Its switch is accompanied by an implied recommendation as to how the unemployed could be returned to work and business restored to normal. Assailing President Roosevelt's acceptance speech as a declaration of war against business, the paper said:

"And just as long as that war rages, the billions of credit and money tied up in the banks idle and unused will remain idle and unused. The millions of idle workers will remain unused."

Labor thus calls for extension of centralized power. Yet from the crucial Middle West, an important support is lost because there is still a tremendous sentiment to indorse the answer of the French business man of long ago, who when he was asked how government could best help business, said:

"Leave us alone."

Drys Gain—Brewers Report

Announcements of growing dry sentiment when made by temperance groups are likely to be discounted as wishful thinking. But announcement by brewers of increased dry sentiment is likely to suggest something very substantial. Hence weight attaches to the report of the United States Brewers' Association, whose statistics suggest that the desire to be rid of liquor strides ahead in 10-league boots. An increase of 149 per cent in towns and cities is reported for drys participating in local option elections; since repeal a total of 183 counties and 246 towns have dried themselves out; in New Jersey, whereas only one town voted itself dry in 1934, 22 towns voted dry last year. Brewers express alarm at this drought threat.

Politics—Creeps Into Picture

Politics sandwiches itself into the news between the drought and labor ferment.

With the nation hanging on every prediction that comes from the United States Weather Bureau, political prognosticators deluge the nation with predictions.

John Hamilton, national Republican chairman, still again predicts Governor Landon's election, insisting that President Roosevelt is a harried man to have talked of "economic Royalists."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas predicts President Roosevelt's election and his own for good measure.

John L. Lewis, embattled union leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, visits the President and predicts that labor will support the President.

On the Tangible Side

Turning from the political Cassandras, at least two concrete political developments stand out in the day's news grist. Frank Murphy, United States High Commissioner of the Philippines, resigns in order to run for Governor in Michigan. President Roosevelt holds his resignation in abeyance for two months from Sept. 5. Politically informed circles hold that Mr. Murphy's presence on the Michigan ticket might aid President Roosevelt by neutralizing the effect of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's effort to gather Michigan votes for the Union Party.

Continued drought threatening as it does to reduce the nation's food supply forecasts a possible uninvited guest to the New Deal's alphabet roster. The possible newcomer is the HCL or the high cost of living, a powerful political persuader.

Drought—Government Cuts Red Tape

The Administration keeps its drought relief policy in continuous session. Its unremitting activity is seen not only as an attack on the drought, heat and plagues of grasshoppers but as an effort to head off political opponents who thrive on the adversity of the farmers.

Scattered showers and dropping temperature bring some measure of relief to parts of North Dakota and Montana. The United States Weather Bureau still sees no immediate prospect of that sustained, drenching downpour for which the Middle West waits.

The Administration hacks through red tape with scissors labeled "national emergency." The Government's relief task is seen to encompass 268 counties with an approximate population of 5,000,000 persons. Swiftly the Administration reaches into departmental pigeonholes and brings forth poison bait to salvage crops from hordes of grasshoppers; $393,000 from the Rural Resettlement Administration for farmers desperately in need of immediate sustenance; enlistment of thousands of jobless drought-stricken farmers in WPA.

Calamity reports pour in, yet in 1934's drought, the Federal Government had five times as many counties on its hands as it has today.

Warning on Decline of Youth Voiced at Rotary International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Social tendencies which may transform Britain into a nation of "gray-beards" were referred to by Dr. J. J. Mallon, warden of Toynbee Hall, at the seventeenth annual conference of the Rotary International Association for Great Britain and Ireland, held here recently.

"The element of youth is a declining one in our population," he explained. "If present tendencies continue, in another 40 years this country will have little more than 1,000,000 adolescents, where now it has 2,500,000. In the future gray-beards will predominate."

Lack of Guidance

Stressing the folly of leaving young people to struggle through the years of adolescence unguided, unguarded and untaught, Dr. Mallon held that this was happening now. On reaching the age of 14 the mass of children had done with wholetime schooling and about half of them would never again come under any educational influence.

The lot of most of these children is pitiable, the speaker said. In jobs for which they are often unfitted, they undergo de-education and demoralization; they drift through the labor market; grow up ignorant, gulliable, ineffective citizens, condemned in advance to poor or broken employment and to privation, Dr. Mallon contended.

Exploitation of Young

The present age, said Miss Margaret Bondfield, formerly Minister of Labor, while requiring far more thorough education for those who are to fill positions of technical and managerial responsibility, is reducing the overwhelming majority of workers to machine tenders.

There is a tendency on the part of large sections of those who control industry to exploit the young in perfectly indefensible ways, notably in relation to hours of labor, she charged.

Long Stretches Worked

Firms are known to have sent in misleading overtime notices, Miss Bondfield continued. One case had been discovered in which a youth of 17 worked on Friday from 7:30 a. m. until 6 p. m., came in again at 11 p. m. on the same day and worked at night. One large firm employed women and young persons on night shifts, on occasions for 22 hours at a stretch.

Public opinion should be so strong, Miss Bonfield said, as to be willing even to boycott that employer who deliberately tried to undermine the good standards accepted by the best employers.

Age Limit Set

Urging a fair field for women workers, Mrs. Oliver Strachey declared that there was no lack of really first-rate women workers of experience in every imaginable line.

The chief difficulty, however, is the wide prejudice against women over 30. Actually there are lots of good jobs for which age is an asset, but it is hard to get employers to realize it, the speaker stated. The cheapness of woman labor is becoming a danger to the standard of living, Mrs. Strachey contended.

Forest Fires in Wyoming

SHERIDAN, Wyo., July 9 (AP)—Three forest fires, covering upward of 25,000 acres, raged in Wyoming July 7 as 1200 firefighters were seriously hampered by lack of water. Frank Strong, assistant director of WPA operations in Wyoming, said only rain could effectively halt the flames. The fires added a new problem for drought-stricken farmers by endangering national forest grazing lands.

Sermon on Mount Modified To Fit Third Reich Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, the nominal head of the German Protestant Church, has published a Germanized version of the Sermon on the Mount under the "German Words of God."

This 42-page book is evidently in response to the demand made in certain quarters for an adaptation of the Bible which will satisfy what are called the spiritual needs of the Nordic man.

The Reichsbishop in the preface describes his aim to be to make "the word of God comprehensible to those who have lost touch with Christianity."

Combination of Aims

The book is, in fact, a modernization intended to soften hard truths so that they are palatable to National Socialist tastes, combined with the exclusion of things Jewish.

Into the mouth of Jesus are put references to blood, comradeship, honor and "Volksgemeinschaft" such as fill the speeches and writings of party leaders day in and day out in the Third Reich.

In fact, the world, to which Jesus appealed according to this "Germanization," appears to be a Volksgemeinschaft" (idea of comradeship within the nation) which is strictly limited by racial affinities.

No Praise of Humility

The virtues of forgiveness and humility have no place in the Müller version.

All reference to the Jewish Old Testament are omitted. The "law and the prophets" are rendered "divine truths and ordinances inherited from your forebears," and the names Jerusalem and Solomon are omitted.

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth" is now to be read: "Happy is he who always shows good comradeship, for he shall succeed in the world."

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God" is interpreted as "Happy are they who keep the peace with their Volksgenossen (fellow nationals): they do God's will."

Commeent of a Critic

Criticizing this new publication, Dr. Otto Dibelius in the "Junge Kirche" (Evangelical organ) defines it as excellent German, but not the Bible. It shows, he adds, how justified the Confessional (Oppositional) Movement was in refusing to recognize Ludwig Müller as head of German Protestantism.

Reichsbishop Müller disappeared from the center of the ecclesiastical scene when Dr. Hans Kerrl was appointed Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs to effect unity in the Protestant Church. The Reichsbishop's standing with the National Socialist Party was too high and he has received too much official backing to be dismissed. Instead, he has been enjoying a prolonged leave.

Lull in Church Issue

Meanwhile the "German Christians"—from whom Reichsbishop Müller derived his support—do not appear to have made any great progress during the past few months.

For some time there has been a lull in the Church issue; this, however, cannot be regarded as any gain for those who would impose totalitarianism on the Protestant Church.

At the moment, the moderates appear to hold the field, but the future alone will show whether they will be allowed to consolidate their position without interference from radical elements in the Party.

New Lutheran Bloc

This lull in the ecclesiastical dispute between church and state has, in fact, witnessed the introduction of a new organization in German Protestantism which many maintain will settle the matter.

This is the new Lutheran bloc organized by Bishop August Marahrens of Hanover, former president of the Confessional Church.

It consists of the diocesan and former territorial churches of Bavaria, Württemberg, Hanover, Saxony and Macklenburg, the representatives of which have elected a new "council of the Lutheran Church in Germany" which will have charge of the doctrinal and administrative affairs of the new church.

Independent Control

The control is in the hands of a committee, of which three bishops are members — August Marahrens, Hans Meiser of Bavaria and Theophil Wurm of Württemberg. Since this new organization is based upon the fundamental of the independent control of its own affairs by the individual congregations, and the disposition of funds and administration of the respective dioceses are matters which the dioceses themselves are left to settle, the new order marks a return to the conditions prevailing before the National Socialists came to power.

The policy of the new organization is, in fact, a compromise between the radical views of the Confessional Church represented by men like Dr. Martin Niemöller and the totalitarian ideas of the German Christians. It does not acknowledge either Dr. Kerrl or his directorates as church authorities; yet, at the same time, it is clear the organization has been built up in friendly understanding with the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The German Faith Movement, which had high hopes of embracing the whole nation in a worship of the heroic virtues of the Nordic race, has also suffered serious loss recently through the resignation of its two best-known leaders, Count Ernst Zu Reventlow and Prof. Wilhelm Hauer.

In certain quarters this action is interpreted as an indication that this movement does not now enjoy the support it formerly had among some party leaders, not because these persons have changed their opinions but because of the great harm done to national prestige abroad by the very existence of such a movement and because, at home, it tends to impair national unity.

Kansas Erosion Law Declared Invalid By State Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—A Kansas law to compel farmers to keep their soil at home was held invalid in the state Supreme Court. The law, originally enacted in 1913 for Thomas County and amended by the 1933 and 1935 sessions of the Legislature to apply to the entire state, authorized any county board to take any means it might deem advisable to stop wind erosion of the soil, and if the landowner or tenant declined to obey, the county could have the work done and the cost taxed to the property.

The court held that soil erosion was not a local problem since it was affecting a large part of the State. Consequently the statute "violates the Constitution in that it confers on a county tribunal the power to legislate on a matter not a subject of local legislation," according to the syllabus of the court decision.

It is generally believed that a law which delegated to some state board the power to make uniform regulations and establish standards of work to prevent soil erosion for the entire State and authorize the counties to do the work and collect the taxes under state supervision probably would be upheld.

Project Launched For Saving Forests On Oregon Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—A plan to preserve timber bordering Oregon highways is sought by the State Planning Board, it is announced by O. R. Bean, chairman, and a study project with this aim has been launched.

The study, headed by C. J. Buck, regional forester and member of the planning board, has a threefold purpose:

To develop considerations upon which conservation of roadside timber can be based.

To make an inventory, classification and valuation of timber bordering highways.

To analyze responsibilities of various public agencies, to make recommendations as to zones where each agency should function, and to recommend needed legislation.

Assistance has been obtained from the Forest Service, Bureau of Public Roads, the State Highway Commission and the Works Progress Administration.

The inventory will include a list of highways, ownership of timber, quality of timber, compilation of maps, and cost estimates.

In past years many fine stands of timber have been cut because lack of organization and authority by highway groups and civic organizations prevented saving the trees.

Reporters to Become Walking Radio Sets

GREENWOOD, Miss., July 9 (AP)—The Greenwood Commonwealth announced July 7 it plans to equip its reporters with radio transmission units in the near future to keep them in constant communication with their office when covering stories in the Greenwood territory.

The radio transmission units are known as two-way communication transceivers, sending and receiving on a five-meter wavelength. They have a range up to 20 miles

Treaty Aids Brazil

An increase in Brazilian exports of babassu nuts from 1152 tons, worth $42,420, the first three months of 1935 to 11,709 tons, worth $738,120, the same period in 1936 is attributed to the United States-Brazil reciprocity treaty.

Detroit Opens War On Midnight Noise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—What are the noises most disturbing to Americans? If women of the Civic Pride Association are any gauge—and they have started their campaign for a quieter city—it is "auto horn squawking between 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m."

But there is other din. Probably milk truck horses are going to wear felt slippers and the truck itself move on rubber tires for the clopping of steel horseshoes and the grind of the wheels rank high among oral disturbances. Then there are flat wheels and the needless gong-gonging of street cars. Sirens on fire trucks returning home from fires are listed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

PARTICULARLY Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, to market epoch making, non-competitive Frostoff Automatic Defrosting-Humidifying System for electric refrigerators. Prospects everywhere; high class, profitable business; exclusive franchise.
FROSTOFF SALES CORPORATION
Canadian-Pacific Bldg. New York City

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—"Crabtree Farm," combining the utmost charm with the last word in construction and appointments; over an acre; 8 rooms, 4 baths; sale $35,000, terms. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Three rooms, kitchen and bath, 1717 N. Calvert St. Telephone Vernon 3536.

BELMONT, MASS.—Upper 6-room, reconditioned, desirable location, near car line, screened porch, gas kitchen and garage. Bel. 2030-M.

FOR RENT during summer, 4-room apartment, garage, on private estate in the hills. Telephone Newtown, Conn. 24 ring 3.

FOUR-ROOM apartment, furnished, unfurnished; August or to Sept. 15; near church, Fifth Ave. bus and many other transportations; $90 monthly. Write Box F-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED
My Christmas Card Box now ready; the best 21 assortment ever; your profits as high as 100%; sample box on approval; start now. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 94th, 69 W.—Entire 2d floor, private 20-foot house, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, electric refrigeration, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

RENT by day, week, month, 4-door Ford (1935); reasonable. Write Box E-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restring on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

UNUSUAL opportunity to trust care of children (5 years up); responsible woman experienced child training; loving and refined environment; mountain home near N. Y. C. Write 200 Northern Avenue (Apt. 3-C), N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WESTPORT, N. Y. on Lake Champlain—Furnished cottage to let, all modern conveniences. W. P. CAREY, 5315 Nevada Ave., Washington, D. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, N. Y.—A good place to spend a day, a week, or a year; mountain and lake country; comfort, cleanliness and wholesome activities; $18 to $20 weekly; booklet.
MABEL HOPKINSON, Mgr.

WELLS BEACH, ME.—Located directly on Ogunquit Beach; private family can accommodate a few paying guests; ocean view from every window; wholesome cooking; wholesome family atmosphere; rates reasonable. Address: ROCKLEDGE, Wells, Maine

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LINDENHURST, L. I., Great South Bay—For sale or rent, summer or all year, house and garage; 7 bedrooms, tennis court, handball court, private beach, fishing cruiser. MAURICE GOLDBERG, 205 West 34th St., New York City. Lackawanna 4-6206.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl about eighteen as companion; country; New York City resident only; references. Write Box M-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG woman desiring position with a future to work in home. Write MRS. C. E. BEHRE, 65 Underhill Road, Hamden, Conn.

HOMES WANTED

WANTED—A home for lady; sunny room, little care; in or near Brookline. Box D-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 6-room semi-colonial house, with nice grounds; $85, including garage; exclusive road in Dedham, Mass. Tel. evenings, 0782-M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTINGS

BEAUTIFUL antique 17th Century "Last Supper" for sale; reasonable. M. VON STEUBEN. Tel. End. 2-5344, N. Y. C. 128 W. 72nd St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating, estimates cheerfully given; contractor ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Tocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

HARVARD, MASS.—Abbotshield House, Bear Hill. Comfortable rooms, modern conveniences, $4 per day with meals. Tel. Harvard 87, Prop. Ellen Parkinson.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H. — A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

The Pine Knoll, Lime Rock, Conn.
Beautiful surroundings; quiet; restful; homelike.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO First Rate Service on All Makes. Aerials Installed
Agents for Philco, Atwater Kent, G. E., R. C. A. Farrington Radio, 592 Beacon St., Boson, Ken. 1716.

REAL ESTATE

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Lot for sale, 30x117, in Kingsbridge Garden, near Dyer Ave. Phone FISHER, Melrose 2-2286. Residence 2968 3rd Ave., Bronx.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 9 Centre St.—Airy furnished room, hot and cold water, delicious meals, large piazza, parking. ASP. 2505.

ROOMS TO LET

BALDWIN, L. I.—Comfortable room with bath, near station; private family; references exchanged. 31 Grove St. Tel. Frpt. 3231.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms; transients; Christian Scientists preferred; near The Mother Church, 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 7702.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable, 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BOSTON—Small and large room, $4 and $5 weekly; modern improvements, 51 Hereford St., Com. 8486. Can be seen morn. or eves.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Large, attractive room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. Tel. COM. 4939. M. PEAKES.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Guest House, under new management; shared optional; garage. MISS C. S. KANE, 41 Park St. LONgwood 9504.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1 or 3 rooms and bath; private home; furnished or unfurnished; business couple or ladies; Flatbush Winsor 6-8303.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, single, double, fresh redecorated, cross ventilation, elevator; $5, $7; temporary, permanent; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C. (70th) 2025 Broadway (Apt.

IF I AM to put on the whole armor of God, I must first put off the whole armor of self.—ARCHBISHOP BENSON.

Daily Features

TO STRIVE at all involves a victory achieved over sloth, inertness and indifference.—DICKENS.

A Vacation Tour Through the Wonderland of the West With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Big Trees in California
C. A. Voight, Calif.

Long Peak in Bear Lake, Colorado
Mabel A. Hoyt, Fort Collins, Colo.

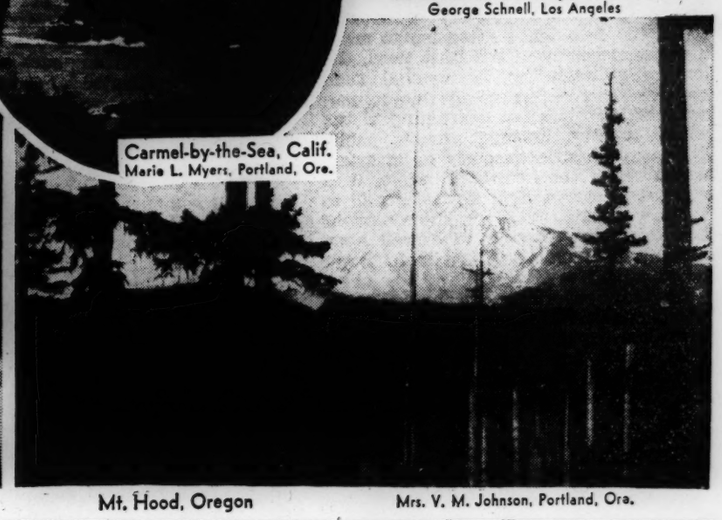
Cove Near Monterey, California
George Schnell, Los Angeles

Lone Pine, Estes Park, Colorado
Mrs. R. E. Beethoven, Medford, Mass.

Death Valley, California
Mrs. S. L. Krensler, Hollywood

Heceta Point Lighthouse, Oregon
Mary H. Andreasen, Long Beach, Calif.

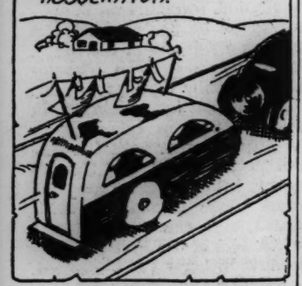
Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.
Marie L. Myers, Portland, Ore.



Mt. Hood, Oregon
Mrs. V. M. Johnson, Portland, Ore.

Worth Knowing

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS HAVE GIVEN UP PERMANENT HOMES TO LIVE IN HOUSE TRAILERS IN THE U. S. ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A WALTHAM, Mass., reader submits today's crypt as an "after-dinner" comment. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

BO SBLPIVOY KV GMQV YENV YWVVFCVY HIO AE LEO GMQV OCVN OE FELYMYO VLOMUVGT ER OCV "AMYC-FEIUYV."

2. Letter Changing

A LITTLE collaboration by a Minneapolis father and daughter gives us the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change NAIL to FILE in four moves.

3. Letter Juggling

A PALO ALTO, Calif., family submits that good old juggling trick: Juggle the letters in the two words below so as to form just one word from the seven letters. Remember, it's tricky!

NEW DOOR

4. How Far?

SUPPOSE that a man 5 feet 10 inches tall is walking at the rate of 5 feet a second away from a street lamp which is 10 feet high. How far does the shadow of the top of his head move in a second?

5. Rebus

HERE'S another from Beaumont, Texas. Two words are represented in rebus form. They contain 4 and 8 letters, respectively.

YREV

This expression mild,
Describes a bashful child.

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Kneel always when you light a fire" (V. S.)—This is the first line of a poem entitled "The Sacrament of Fire," by John Oxenham. The first stanza follows:

Kneel always when you light a fire!
Kneel reverently, and thankful be
For God's unfailing charity,
And on the ascending flame inspire
A little prayer, that shall upbear
The incense of your thankfulness
For this sweet grace
Of warmth and light!
For here again is sacrifice
For your delight.

The complete poem may be found in "Star-Points," a book of poems selected by Mrs. Waldo Richards and published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Poem wanted (V. F.)—The correspondent hopes that some reader will help her find a poem from which the following lines are taken:

Tell me, what is poetry, the earth's unceasing melody,
Dawn song, night song, birds awhir,
Fields where the bee is worshipper . . .
Music that leads up to God.

Poem wanted (G. O. R.)—The correspondent writes that she has been endeavoring for some years to find a poem, of which the following is a part:

The friends who in our sunshine days thrive
When winter comes have flown;
And he who has tears to shed (?)
Must shed those tears alone.

The assistance of readers is invited.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rug Airings

REGARDLESS of the care a good vacuum cleaner gives floor rugs, one young man knew women liked to have their floor coverings aired and beaten occasionally. Therefore, he went about from door to door offering to air the household rugs.

He took them out, sunned them, wiped the floor under them, and, after beating them a bit and giving them a thorough cleaning with an office vacuum, he could assure housewives that all the dust was out of their coverings, and moths had less chance to make a home in them.—Marjorie S., Boone, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

The Platform

"Popper, what is a platform?"

"A platform is a declaration of unobtainable objectives, so expressed as to arouse the maximum confusion with the minimum sincerity. It is a statement made by politicians with loose memories for consumption by voters who seldom read more than a page of anything unless it has pictures.—*New York Sun.*

Aha!

"What does your Papa do when you ask him questions?"

"He usually says, 'I'm busy now, sonny, don't bother me'; and then when I go out of the room, he looks into the encyclopedia."

Economical

"What's Scotty snapping his fingers so much for? He's been at it for an hour or more."

"Oh, he's celebrating the Fourth of July."

—Humorist

"We're out for the day, Mrs. Hawkins, and I don't mind sporting tuppence for a chair, but 'ow on earth d'yer sit on it?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Pig Behind You

ANY number of children or adults can participate in this game. Half sheets of plain white paper are provided to all. Each person is requested to hold his sheet of paper behind him, and tear out a "likeness of a pig" (or any other animal the performer or hostess desires to name); and the one who is able to tear out the best pig receives a prize.

About five minutes should be allowed for the stunt, and no one must look at his paper until he has finished. It's lots of fun, for all sizes and shapes of "animals" will be torn from the papers.—Roy R. S., Denver.

Brevities

Humorist: At a banquet in America a tiny fountain played in front of each guest at the table. Then grapefruit was served and there were twice as many fountains.

St. Louis Star Times: It is all right to use friendship as a drawing account, but don't forget your deposits.

Daily Anecdote

Good Living

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BY PAYING court to the tyrant Denys, Aristippus, a minor philosopher, was able to live a life of ease and comfort, and came to look with great contempt upon his former associates who had chosen to remain poor but honest.

Beholding Diogenes one day in the act of washing some vegetables, he remarked disdainfully, "If you would learn to flatter King Denys, you would not have to be washing lentils."

Without looking up from his work, Diogenes replied, "If you had been content to live on lentils, you would not have to flatter King Denys."

Odds and Ends

Pouring Suits

A new note in men's clothing has its possibilities. Garment manufacturers are talking about a cellulose substance which, when perfected, may "enable men's suits to be tailored merely by pouring the substance over a form on the body, later allowing it to cool."

Tenants

It is estimated that half of the residents of towns of over 2500 population are tenants, and own little or no property.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"CITY FOLKS: You are invited to stop and browse through our garden."

THIS friendly roadside sign appears in front of a garden-acre farm on a busy suburban highway near here. The yard is abloom with flowers nearly all year round, and the smile on the faces of the elderly couple is no less blooming.

"At first," the man explained between snips of his pruning shears, "it was just a little hobby of ours to share the garden with city folks who are cooped up in their apartments. But it really turned out to be a splendid idea in merchandising. Now we sell all of our eggs, our friers, and most of our fruit and berries in season to folks who stop. Many of them have become regular customers.

"The flowers? Oh, no. We never sell them. If you want a bunch, just help yourself."

Who could resist taking home a couple of dozen eggs, or a tender young frier, in the face of such a sales approach?

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

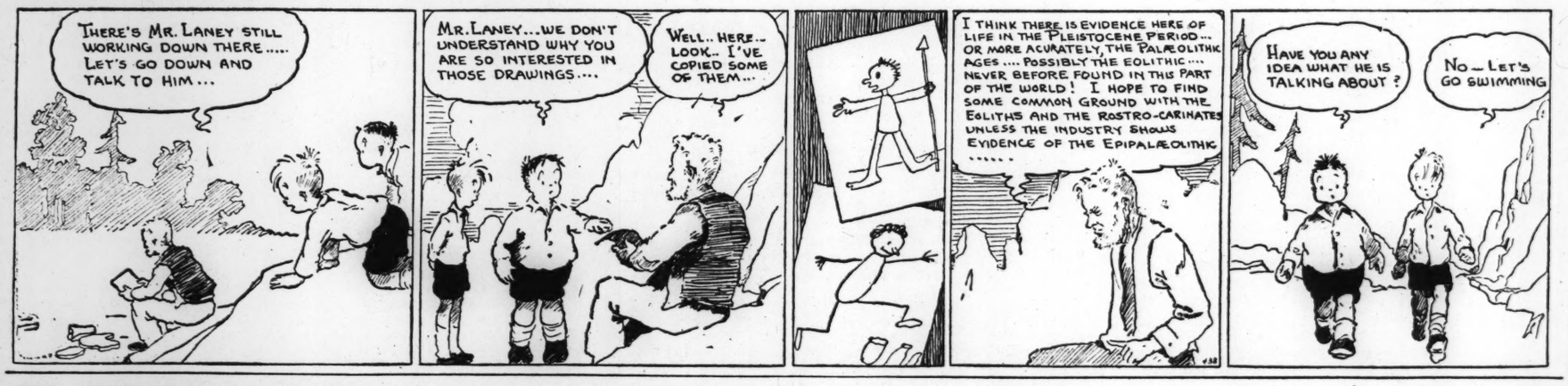
Laodicea

THIS important Phrygian city lay in the valley of the River Lycus in Asia Minor, some 100 miles to the east of Ephesus. Laodicea seems to have been founded in the third century B. C. by Antiochus the Second, who named it after his wife Laodike, and it formed one of a group of three neighboring cities which are referred to in the New Testament, the other two being Colosse (Col. 1:2) and Hierapolis (Col. 4:13).

We have little definite information as to the founding of Christianity in Laodicea; though we learn from Col. 4:12f. that Epaphras had "a great zeal for" the Laodiceans and no doubt had some part in the growth of the faith in that city; while tradition has it that the Nymphas, to whom Paul sends greetings (verse 15), was at one time Bishop of Laodicea. According to a note appended to the First Epistle to Timothy, that letter was composed by Paul at Laodicea, which is described as "the chiefest city of Phrygia Pacatiana" (cf. note following I Tim. 6:21).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ancient History*

By LE PELLEY


THERE'S MR. LANEY STILL WORKING DOWN THERE..... LET'S GO DOWN AND TALK TO HIM...
MR. LANEY...WE DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY YOU ARE SO INTERESTED IN THOSE DRAWINGS....
WELL.. HERE.. LOOK.. I'VE COPIED SOME OF THEM...
I THINK THERE IS EVIDENCE HERE OF LIFE IN THE PLEISTOCENE PERIOD... OR MORE ACURATELY, THE PALÆOLITHIC AGES.... POSSIBLY THE EOLITHIC.... NEVER BEFORE FOUND IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD! I HOPE TO FIND SOME COMMON GROUND WITH THE EOLITHS AND THE ROSTRO-CARINATES UNLESS THE INDUSTRY SHOWS EVIDENCE OF THE EPIPALÆOLITHIC .....
HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT?
NO — LET'S GO SWIMMING

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Conscientious Scouts*

By THE HAGERS

IN HUSTLER SIX, I POKED ALONG, WHEN SUDDENLY I HEARD A SONG:
"WE'LL WALK AWHILE AND REST AWHILE— JUST THREE MORE MILES TO GO."
"HOP IN AND RIDE AWHILE WITH ME!" "NO THANKS!" THE SINGERS QUACKED. "YOU SEE
WE'RE HIKING FOURTEEN MILES, TO PASS REQUIREMENTS FOR DUCK SCOUTS—FIRST CLASS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Rewinning of the West

"IN THE desolation of our No Man's Land here, we have been trying to rescue our home from the wind-blown dust which penetrates wherever air can go. It is an almost hopeless task, for there is rarely a day when at some time the dust clouds do not roll over. On a sixty-mile trip yesterday we saw many pitiful reminders of broken hopes. Little abandoned homes where people had drilled deep wells for precious water, had set trees and vines, built reservoirs and fenced in gardens—with everything now walled in or half buried by banks of drifted soil."

Nearly two months have elapsed since an Oklahoma farmer's wife wrote that letter to a friend in the East. The drought still lingers. Great wheat tracts of the once Golden West lie lean and tarnished under layers of drifting dust. But neither that Oklahoma woman whose letters appeared in the Atlantic Monthly recently, nor 200,000 other farm families in the parched regions of the North and Middle West have given up hope. Nothing inspires courage like courage. Apparently people in the drought area are well supplied with that essential commodity.

Steps which the Federal Government is taking to bring temporary work and relief, the President's intention to make a personal survey of the Dust Bowl, the long-range planning to forestall such havoc, all these efforts to alleviate human suffering and loss are heartening to the whole country. Nothing arouses public sympathy so spontaneously as disasters which reach the homes of people. It is natural to sympathize. Yet it is well to look beyond the conditions which drought and dust have wrought. To dwell upon pictures of such desolation is to tempt despair.

Another generation, scanning those touching letters from Oklahoma, will place less emphasis upon the stark scenes they depict and more upon the quiet steadfastness, the spiritual poise, of those who would not surrender "for the sake of a possibly greater comfort elsewhere," because it "seems like defaulting on our task."

Much has been said of late concerning the new frontiers that have taken shape in the American scene. The geographical frontier has vanished, but the pioneering instinct is strong in all people. The epic of America is an endless story. Yesterday it was the winning of the West. Today the struggle for the soil is uppermost.

The frontiers have changed, but Americans like to think that their ability to meet and overcome new conditions has not diminished. Economic and engineering factors play an important part in the rewinning of the West. Some progress has already been made in soil conservation. Vast watersheds have been developed by the building of reservoirs coupled with huge reforestation projects. Some of these dams have already proved their usefulness in preventing floods as well as providing water for irrigation. Many small dams, such as the beavers once made, are proposed as more effective in checking soil erosion.

The soil problem exacts still other tasks. It calls for wise planning and sound administration on the part of Government agencies. It may even necessitate some migration of people from one section to another and the turning back of worked-out tracts of cultivated land into pasture and forests.

All this will take years to accomplish. The need of the moment is to provide jobs and relief for people in the drought region. Already the Government has proved that it is well equipped from the standpoint of experience and organization of its relief agencies to meet the immediate needs. Red tape is being brushed aside to bring aid in the emergency. Jobs are being distributed by the thousands. The fact that men are being put to work on projects designed to forestall or alleviate conditions caused by dust and drought shows, too, that relief is not lacking in direction.

Scares on the Wing

THE not-too-casual reader of current reports from Great Britain might easily imagine the advice offered by the British Secretary of State for War at a luncheon about the middle of June—"It is the duty of those in authority to scare the people of this country out of their wits"—has already been heeded by "those in authority."

Bits of the sort of gossip that must make Mars exchange winks with the Four Horsemen are beginning to float around where they may do the most good, or harm. One morsel is that some government has been taking photographs with microscopic cameras of German war preparations and fleet maneuvers, the evidence thus obtained being of a nature to fit the purposes to which Mr. Duff Cooper would dedicate the efforts of his leading contemporaries.

Another report, probably authentic enough, but one which should be minimized rather than magnified, is that the Hindenburg has been flying uncomfortably close to British armament factories. Representations are to be made at Berlin because, according to Sir Philip Sassoon, Under Secretary for Air, "there is an understanding with the German Government that the Hindenburg and Graf Zeppelin will avoid flying over this country unless forced to do so by urgent necessity of navigation."

Coincidental, it should be noted, are reports that British armament increases are going to cost the taxpayers many millions of pounds more than even the huge expenditures so recently publicized. Which information of course is not intended to scare the people but to reassure them!

Altogether, the tale unfolds rather too obviously, and Will Thorne, Laborite, refusing to scare at the Hindenburg news, remains pretty sure that "the Germans know all about our arsenals and dockyards, whether they fly high or low over them." After all, wouldn't using the Hindenburg for spying purposes be a rather public way of doing secret business? Then, too, some may remember that the Hatfield exhibition of British airplanes was attended by welcome delegates from Germany. Secrets of airplane construction were to be guarded, the spokesman for the manufacturers informed foreign inquirers, but added that the Air Ministry might be quite willing to give additional information to prospective purchasers.

Put it all together and it spells the kind of inconsistency on which a patriotic public should not be expected to develop a war fever. It isn't only some potential enemy's threat that "throws a scare" into people. It's not knowing *whom* to trust.

Protecting Those Thingumajigs

RIGHT now somewhere in the United States, someone is dreaming over a device he hopes to invent, some little thingumajig or do-funny to revolutionize a long-established laborious task, and at the same time bring wealth to the originator.

Thanks to the United States Patent Office, which has just celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary, if the idea is a good one the inventor stands a very excellent chance for success. Before 1836, however, there was nothing to prevent overlapping or duplication in the issuance of patents. Hence a patent meant no more than a scrap of paper.

Millions of patents have been issued since then. Some have been for highly technical jigamirandys like DeForest's vacuum tube which made radio possible yet brought little financial gain to the inventor. Others as simple and easily developed as the lowly golf tee or soda bottle cap have netted the originators or their heirs wealth in seven figures.

Patent difficulties today are more often with the inventor than with the patent office, whose policy is clearly defined. Not the date of filing or the date of first use determines priority rights to a patent, but the date on which an idea is first conceived. Ignorance of this point has caused more loss to inventors than any other failing. Patent Office records do not disclose this important date to patent title seekers until after an interference is declared. Requiring this date as part of the public record when applications are filed is an improvement the Patent Office well might make.

As for the inventor himself, in the absence of such a requirement it behooves him to reduce his ideas to writing and diagrams as soon as they occur to him, and to have these witnessed before a notary public. Then can come the all-important translation into a working model and the application for a patent, each step of the way marked by written records suitably witnessed.

Cinema Comes to the Novel

MR. ALDOUS HUXLEY, the English novelist, has done something new. Many a writer, like Mr. H. G. Wells, has gone to the cinema with material to be made into films; many another, like Mr. J. B. Priestley, has gone to the cinema for material to be made into novels. But Mr. Huxley, in his latest work, "Eyeless in Gaza," has the unique distinction among first-class English novelists of having gone to the cinema, not for materials, but for methods. Just as the films, with their device of flashbacks, dash up and down the years, so does Mr. Huxley, instead of telling his story in strict chronological order, dart hither and thither in his characters' careers, printing in succession episodes that were really separated from each other by decades.

On the whole, the older arts have been surprisingly little affected by the cinema. The films have, of course, practically annihilated the old type of Academy picture that concentrated into one dramatic episode a whole exciting story which the spectator was left to puzzle out for himself. The stage has in many cases abandoned the close construction which used to be one of its chief boasts, and gone in for a loose conglomeration of related scenes, like "Cavalcade" or Mr. Ivor Novello's "Glamourous Nights." But, apart from things like these, the artistic influence of the screen has been confined almost entirely within its own particular sphere of operations. But perhaps Mr. Huxley has now rung up the curtain on a wider future, when the cinema will fully repay to the other arts all that it has gained from them.

Off the Eastern Front

Book News of the Day

THE ramifications of the World War offer ample opportunity to authors for the dramatization of a host of concurrent incidents to supplement the stories based on the actual fighting. No picture of the war confined to battle scenes gives an adequate idea of the turmoil into which civilian Europe was plunged, although a portrayal of this widespread confusion is necessary for a realization of the havoc wrought during those four years. Authors are just beginning to sound this vast store of side events which went on in cities and mountain fastnesses far from the front line trenches. One of the most recent of these dramatic stories is BALKAN MONASTERY, by Stephen Graham (New York: Stokes. $2.50), wherein the war is shown, not in four years of battles, but in the reverberation of the struggle in a remote Balkan community.

Mr. Graham tells the story of eighty young girls, ranging in age from ten to fifteen, in school in Belgrade at the outbreak of war. Unable to send them back to their homes, the authorities arrange to have them all sent to a Balkan monastery when Belgrade is evacuated. There, for the four years of the war, the girls struggle through a haphazard existence subject to all sorts of privation and misery. There is never sufficient food, there is little schooling after their mistresses are called to hospitals, and for the main part the children are under the care of only a couple of old monks and an aged Russian pilgrim whom they affectionately call Grandfather Russ.

The story gains in suspense with the degeneration of living conditions as the war drags on. For the first year or so, the girls are carefree children fascinated by a new and colorful environment—gypsies, fairs, religious rites all lend excitement to the monastery life. Then as the war comes closer, panic causes the peasants and monks to flee; the girls are deserted, and become wild, half-starved urchins, uncared for, almost forgotten. Toward the end, the Bulgarians find new homes for many of them in a wholesale adoption plan, and only a fortunate few are ever reunited with their families. Happiest of them all is Desa, who, after countless vicissitudes, finally escapes from the cruel woman who adopted her and succeeds in locating her father and brother in the Serbian Army. But the majority of the girls have no such good fortune, even when the Armistice makes normal communications again possible.

Peace could not solve the individual problems of these girls, just as it failed to remedy the larger problems of the nations. Their story is one more depressing commentary on the futility and horror of war. Nevertheless, the book is full of brighter moments, for Mr. Graham's familiarity with Balkan customs provides a colorful background. It is a vivid portrayal of a picturesque way of life.

M. W. S.

Duds?

Duffey in the Baltimore Sun

During Mr. Carmack's Vacation the Monitor Is Reprinting Representative Cartoons From Other Publications.

I Am Introduced

"YOU can call and see her at 6 o'clock." (Yes, I am quite aware that the grammar is not above suspicion, but I feel that the task of the truthful journalist or historian is to write down what people actually say, and not translate it for them into the language of the textbooks.)

That being the case, the words that came over the telephone were, as I have said, "You can call and see her at 6 o'clock."

I had been trying to fix up this interview for some time, but there had been one or two delays. Now that these were overcome I could not help feeling rather elated, and perhaps a little apprehensive. There were still, however, a couple of hours to go, and, having nothing else to do, my thoughts wandered to other interviews in the past which at the time had caused anticipation.

I remembered a large hall, a winter's day, and a bright, roaring fire. Two hundred young men had sat for three days writing out their views on an immense variety of topics. We had expatiated at some length on the capital levy, which was a major political issue of the time, and had explained what, if any, influence had been exercised on the plays of Shakespeare by the fact that he was an actor. We had written essays on the French Revolution, and of this little army of 200 persons twenty-five were to be chosen for private interviews.

When, perhaps surprisingly, my own name was called out, I entered a small room on whose walls the bright firelight threw great, leaping shadows. Grouped round an oval walnut table were eight or nine men who at first seemed rather formal. But soon the atmosphere became chatty and convivial, though I have forgotten what the conversation was about, except that there was some talk of Thomas Hardy.

* * *

Yes, that Oxford scholarship examination seemed very exciting at the time.

Several years later I thought I would rather like to interview a famous actor. At first I considered that any famous actor would do. Nevertheless, I knew that actors were reputed to be temperamental people, not at all easy to manage. So finally I chose my man with some care.

He was a very famous player indeed, whom many years before, when I was a small boy in the provinces, an untoward circumstance had prevented my seeing as he came on tour. A friend had written to tell him of my disappointment, and then, for whole months afterwards, though he had no reason to take in me any personal interest whatever, this celebrated person, who at the time was extremely busy, sent me a long series of letters and photographs. This, I thought, showed a kind and generous heart that would be likely to deal lightly with a young reporter. Nevertheless, I felt more than a trifle of trepidation as I waited to be shown to his dressing room. I need not have done so, for I was received with a courtesy that would have befitted an ambassador. This was the occasion on which Mr. Henry Ainley told me that, in his opinion, the finest story in the world for filming purposes was Hardy's "The Dynasts."

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These rambling reminiscences, however, were cut short by the clock striking a quarter to six. A few minutes later I was being ushered in. I trod very carefully and silently, as one entering a queen's palace, and feeling rather diffident about it all. I was reassured to some extent, however, by the fact that my wife was already there, but apprehension redescended in full force when someone in a corner of the room whom I hardly knew remarked, "Her ladyship is fast asleep." This, I considered, was a fairly disconcerting reception when one is expecting an appointment. There was a great display of lace and furbelows, making the atmosphere of a Vandyke or Kneller picture, but I had no time to notice more, for at that moment her ladyship woke up, and—yes, there could be no doubt of it—she yawned right in my face.

I did not mind this very much, chiefly because she was such an extraordinarily tiny person. Her own face reminded me of one of those toy balloons when they have not been fully blown up, it was so puckered and creased. But if you conclude from this that I did not think her very lovely, you will be quite wrong. That was how, for the first time, I met my daughter.

H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Governor Intervenes

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS interesting, especially in these times when reasonable and conscientious persons are endeavoring to determine for themselves the relative balance of power in a constitutional democracy, to analyze the reasons which prompt the chief executive of a state to refuse a request of a neighbor state for the extradition of a citizen regularly accused of an indictable offense. The refusal to honor such a request is announced by the Governor of New Jersey. The neighbor state is New York. Into the story there runs the fading trail of a celebrated case, but the real point in issue is neither emphasized nor obscured thereby.

There is a comity in the relation of states and nations which renders easy, or should make almost automatic, the exchange or extradition of citizens or fugitives who are accused or indicted under laws common to such states or nations. The recognition of the right of the accusing grand juries or prosecutors of the petitioning state is in no sense prejudicial to the rights, or even the legal immunities of the person, be he citizen or fugitive, whose guilt cannot be assumed, but must be proved. It is captious and evasive, in the circumstances above referred to, to insist or pretend that a fair trial could not be assured.

* * *

The American people have enlisted, at least sympathetically, in a crusade against crime. They are moved by convictions and considerations which do not take account merely of the tremendous costs, in taxes and losses imposed and assessed by violators of the law. They would pay, in dollars and in property, twice the total of these costs to achieve, even measurably, the goal sought. Crime is repulsive to the American thought. Failure to punish the guilty has embarrassed those who cling to their faith in the supremacy of right and the impartiality of justice. There is a determination to remove the hindrances and bring about, in communities, in the states, and in the nation as a whole, a higher respect and regard for the law and for society's vested rights.

It is not specious to argue that there should be preserved and continued that complete co-ordination and co-operation among the three agencies or functions of government, state and national, contemplated by constitutional law. Into this scheme of democratic government there enter, of course, the legislative power, the judicial power, and the executive power. These separate but co-ordinated powers are clearly defined. Nevertheless, in practice their definition and limitations, their necessary separations and their interlockings seem sometimes to confuse and trouble those charged with the duty of administration, execution and interpretation.

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Perhaps the point of greatest confusion, if not of actual danger, is that upon which turns the question of administrative or discretionary power and authority. Human wisdom and human planning have not yet found the formula by which man-made codes can be made perfect. No chain, it is said, is stronger than its weakest link. Surely there is a fatal weakness in the courageous plan to bring accused offenders to the bar of justice if, for whatever reason, the governor of one state can say to the courts of another state that its laws are illegal, its processes questionable and its purposes vindictive.

It is not, of course, uncommon for a chief executive of one state to deny or refuse a request for extradition issued by another state. In attempting to support or justify his refusal in the present case the New Jersey Governor cites two and refers generally to other cases in which extradition has been refused. While these cited cases may be accepted by him as precedents, neither such acceptance nor the facts themselves establish the reasonableness or the justice of the collective refusals. Because a thing has been done once, or twice, or a dozen times there is not thereby established the right to perpetuate it as a fixed or established right.

Innocent persons, unless it is certain that a fair trial cannot be assured, seldom seek refuge in an appeal to technicalities or to the mercy of those in a position to shield them. The New Jersey Governor, technically speaking, is within his rights as those rights are literally defined by law. But he has, by extending this protection, offended that sense of common justice which the people of his state and of every state are endeavoring to foster and maintain. The aim is not to defend a recourse to technicalities, but to appeal hopefully and with confidence to justice in high places.

The Wide Horizon

St. George's Channel Grows Wider

By Godfrey Lias

ONE by one, President Eamon de Valera is abolishing the "shackles" which bind the Irish Free State to the British Commonwealth. First he got rid of the Oath of Allegiance, then in turn of the Land Annuities, appeals to the Privy Council in London, then the "pro-British" Senate. Now he proposes to abolish the post of Governor General, the King's representative in the Free State and personal link between citizens of the Free State and the Crown.

The announcement has aroused serious misgivings on both sides of the Irish Sea. But until full details are disclosed, there is little disposition to comment. There is still a possibility that the matter will be arranged in such a way that it does *not* actively contravene the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921. In announcing the forthcoming change to the Dail on Midsummer Day, Mr. de Valera characteristically abstained from giving any precise information. "Pressure of other urgent parliamentary business," he said, "made it impracticable to introduce, as I had hoped, during the present session the contemplated proposals for the new Constitution. The general plan of these proposals which the Government hopes to place before the Dail in the autumn includes the abolition of the office of the Governor General."

President de Valera added that the Government felt a need for someone who would have more important duties than "appending his signature or officiating at a garden party or a race meeting."

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Pressed by Mr. Frank MacDermot to explain whether the new dignitary would remain the link between the Free State and the British Crown, the President explained that "the person who will hold that office will be the people's representative, elected by the people and representing no one else." This reply, which he described as "unambiguous," still left people guessing.

According to the existing arrangement, the Governor General is appointed by the King "on the advice" of the Executive Council in the Free State. It would still be possible to preserve this formality under the proposed new arrangement. After the people had recorded their votes, the Executive Council could still "advise" the Crown accordingly, leaving the Crown to make the actual appointment.

Such a subterfuge, however, would not win Mr. de Valera any fresh friends in England and it is doubted here whether it would win him any in Ireland either. His former friends, the extreme Republicans, with whom he has recently had to join battle as disturbers of the peace, are not likely to see in such an arrangement the free republic of their dreams. The Fine Gael opposition is already in arms against the idea as calculated to deepen the estrangement with the six-county area in the North and thus to put still further into the future the hope of persuading Ulster to separate itself from England and reunite with the twenty-six counties of the Free State.

So far as Britain herself is concerned, it is felt that the new Constitution is bound to bring nearer the day when the Free State must decide one way or the other whether to be in or out of the British Commonwealth. Thanks to the Statute of Westminster, it is generally admitted that the Free State has the right to secede. Equally the other members of the Commonwealth have a right to say that by her actions the Free State has placed herself outside their ranks.

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A decision to this effect would involve the loss of Empire citizenship and consequently of the right of free migration to Great Britain, the Empire and the Dominions. The millions of Irish residents in those countries would have to choose whether to remain Irish or keep their Empire nationality. There would also be further restrictions on the admission of Irish goods into British markets.

It is not overlooked that Mr. de Valera has recently shown himself very friendly toward Great Britain. He has praised Mr. Anthony Eden's behavior at Geneva. He has stated that in his view Great Britain was not responsible for the failure of the League's sanctions policy. He has also advocated co-operation between Britain and the Free State for purposes of defense.

On the other hand, he must know that he is sailing very close to the wind and that every shift of the tiller is bringing Anglo-Irish relations nearer to shipwreck. No responsible political party in Britain is ready to accept his "external solution" by which he would be permitted to cut every "shackle" he does not like and at the same time keep all the political and economic advantages of membership in the Commonwealth.

Hope that Mr. de Valera does not intend to push the constitutional issue to extremes just now is, however, not dead. In the meantime, speculation is rife as to the individual he has in view for the new post of "guardian of the people's rights." Most people think that he hopes to be the first incumbent of this office and that he intends to confer on himself important powers with regard to dissolution of the Dail and the choice of ministers.